FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN TIRANA

Trade Union Delegations' Arrive

AU301016 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Iraq, headed by 'Abd al-Karim Muhsin, deputy chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of Misan District; the delegation of the Canadian workers' association, headed by Robert Johnson; and the trade unionist from Colombia, Luis E. Parra, arrived in our country today to take part in the May Day celebrations at the invitation of the Albanian Trade Unions Central Council. They were met at the airport by Nimet Cani, secretary of the Albanian Trade Unions Central Council, and other comrades.

May Day Workers Parade

AU010921 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 0800 GMT on 1 May 1980 carries a 68-minute live relay of a May Day workers parade from the Martyrs of the Nation Boulevard in Tirana. At 0801 GMT an announcer notes the significance of May Day and describes the reviewing stand and the people chanting slogans devoted to May Day.

At 0802 GMT an on-the-spot reporter announces the arrival of Enver Hoxha, other unidentified party-state leaders, vanguard workers, heroes of socialist labor, representatives of the mass organizations and guests from a number of countries who appear in the reviewing stand. The national anthem is played and, at 0804 GMT, the floor is taken by Rita Marko, Politburo member and chairman of the Albanian Trade Unions Central Council, who delivers a 7-minute speech on the occasion.

The workers parade begins at 0811 GMT and the reporter says a group of youths heads the procession holding a national flag. Next come the workers of various industrial enterprises of Tirana, cooperative peasants, students and others.

The parade ends at 0908 GMT and the live relay ends immediately afterward.

Rita Marko Speech

AU011035 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0804 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, delivered on 1 May at May Day workers parade in Tirana; live]

[Text] Workers of Tirana and of all Albania, and dear friends, on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, I greet and wish you a happy May Day holiday, the workers international solidarity day. [applause]

The working class, the cooperative peasantry and all our people are celebrating May Day in a sound revolutionary atmosphere that prevails throughout our country. They are proud of the victories achieved and optimistic for the even brighter future. [applause]

In the 20 April elections for the people's councils and courts the Albanian Democratic Front reaped an outstanding success, once again expressing the firm belief in the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party, the determination to march always forward on the road of socialism and the steel-like unity of the Albanian people around the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha. [applause]

All the workers of the country, led by our glorious party and by self-reliance, have successfully met all the great tasks for the country's construction and defense and overcome all the difficulties of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade. The socialist economy has been developed in a comprehensive way and at a fast pace, without crisis and inflation. Education and culture have been enhanced to new and higher standards. The country's defense has, as always, been strengthened and the people's welfare is continually improving. Socialist Albania enjoys a high international prestige and has friends and well-wishers throughout the world.

Our people have followed and are following the international situation very attentively and with high vigilance. Imperialism and social-imperialism are committing open aggressions in various countries. By their policy, they are increasingly endangering the peoples' freedom and independence and creating new hotbeds of war.

On this day of international solidarity, the Albanian people express their ardent support for the proletariat and the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and all the workers of the world in their struggle to defend their freedom and independence and national and social liberation. [applause] They greet all Marxist-Leninists wherever they may be and wish them success in their struggle being waged against the opportunists and revisionists of all shades, for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

The workers of our country are engaged in great constructive and creative work to fulfill the 1980 plan and to draft the new 5-year plan that will open up prospects for the country's comprehensive development.

With unified efforts and fresh and greater energy, let us begin the battles awaiting us in order to thoroughly fulfill the state economic plan in all its sectors and indicators and draft a realistic, mobilizing and revolutionary 5-year plan. Let us work with high revolutionary spirit and conscience [applause] and strong proletarian discipline. Let us always advance the revolution and socialist construction so as to make our beloved country, Socialist Albania, more prosperous and more powerful. [applause]

May our glorious workers party and our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha live as long as the mountains. [applause]

Long live the Albanian people and our heroic working class!

Long live May Day!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Glory to Marxism-Leninism! [applause]

SOVIET NAVY VISIT TO BULGARIAN PORT DENOUNCED

AU301030 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Tirana, April 30 (ATA)--According to a report of the BTA news agency, a squadron of Soviet warships is on a five day visit to the Bulgarian port, Ruse. This visit is an integral part of the intensive military political activity of the Soviet social-imperialists in the countries of Eastern Europe at a time when in Europe, Middle East and elsewhere the inter-imperialist rivalry between the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, keeps aggravating. Through the visits of the warships and top militarymen of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty, the Soviet social-imperialists seek to intensify the cooperation with the vassal countries of Eastern Europe, to extensively engage these countries in their plans of aggression and war.

SOVIET NAVAL UNIT ARRIVES IN RUSE 27 APRIL

AU301026 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Ruse 27 April (BTA)--On the eve of the working people's day of international solidarity--1 May--and of victory day, a Soviet naval unit under the command of Captain Oleg Muravyov, arrived today in Bulgaria on an official visit.

The Soviet sailors and the group of veterans accompanying them, were cordially welcomed by party and state leaders of the okrug, many citizens and representatives of Bulgaria's Navy. Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria; Aleksandur Doluda, Soviet consul general in Varna, and Col May Alekseyev, Soviet military, air and naval attache to Bulgaria, and Vice-Admiral Vitaliy Platonov, deputy representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries with the Bulgarian Navy, was also present.

Petur Petrov, first secretary of the Ruse Okrug Party Committee, welcomed the Soviet guests and spoke about the importance of the fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

Captain Oleg Muravyov replied to the welcoming speech.

The Soviet sailors laid wreaths at the mass grave monument, Lenin's monument and the monument to Soviet soldiers who died for our freedom.

During their 5-day visit, the officers and sailors of the Soviet naval unit will meet the most active members of the movement for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and worker collectives, and they will attend the May Day celebrations in Ruse. They will also visit the towns of Pleven, Varna and Byala.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT INTERVIEWS AFGHAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN SOFIA

AU291216 [Editorial Report] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 25 April carries on page 5 a 6,000-word interview with Aziz Ahmad Akbari, charge d'affaires of the embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Bulgaria. The interview was conducted by the following Bulgarian journalists: Petur Bochukov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO; Ivan Gavrelov, Bulgarian television; and Yavor Tsakov, Bulgarian radio. Kolyo Gerginski, Fatherland Front correspondent in Moscow, and Veselin Seykov, BTA correspondent in Delhi, sent their questions by mail. The interview was chaired by Lyubomir Koralov, OTECHESTVEN FRONT international affairs department head.

In his answers the Afghan charge d'affaires begins by noting Afghanistan's transformation from being a backward feudal country to a developing one. Stressing the economic assistance of the USSR and the socialist countries, he lists the transformations which have taken place or are taking place in Afghanistan. They include the introduction of agrarian reform, the distribution of land to poor peasants, equality between men and women, steps to end illiteracy, and the construction of dozens of plants and factories.

Stressing that "the subversive activity of the imperialist and hegemonist forces and their puppets--the counterrevolutionaries--created many difficulties for the young republic," the charge d'affaires points out that "overcoming these difficulties would have been impossible without the timely and selfless assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries, as well as the assistance of all progressive forces throughout the world." Further on in the interview Akbari describes Amin as an agent of imperialism who succeeded in penetrating the ranks of the party and stresses that appropriate conclusions have been reached by the party and measures have been taken to prevent this happening again.

Akbari points out that "we shall never forget the assistance of the great USSR, who responded to the Revolutionary Council's request for assistance and rendered Afghanistan timely and decisive assistance."

Elaborating on the further tasks of the Afghan revolution, Akbari mentions that the creation of a broad fatherland front is planned, in which all patriotic forces will participate and which will attract many of those "deluded by the former feudals and reactionaries." Recalling the Amin period, Akbari mentions the organization of subversive actions against the young republic on the part of "U.S. imperialists, Beijing hegemonists and Pakistani reaction, actively supported by Israel, Egypt and some other reactionary regimes." These actions, in addition to the lack of experience on the part of the party, caused, according to him, "the tragic 100 days of Amin."

Further on Akbari describes the educational activity of the Afghan regime, the construction of new schools, and so forth.

Asked again about the "imperialist intervention in Afghanistan" Akbari declares his people's determination to struggle against imperialism and defeat it. "The forces of imperialism were defeated in Cuba, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Angola and the PDRY. The same will happen in Afghanistan."

The last part of the interview is devoted to relations between Bulgaria and Afghanistan. Elaborating on Bulgarian assistance Akbari says that a factory for processing more than 300,000 hides will be constructed with Bulgarian assistance. Three more factories--for canned food, milk production and bricks--will be constructed with Bulgarian assistance. In addition, 330 Bulgarian Chavdar buses and 100 Liaz-Madara trucks have been imported from Bulgaria. Expressing his people's gratitude to the Bulgarian people Akbari promises that the Afghan people will continue to carry the banner of the revolution.

IRAQI STUDENTS' DELEGATION VISITS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU302005 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 30, (BTA)--A communique on the visit of a delegation of the National Union of Iraqi Students, led by its president Muhammad Dabdab, and a cooperation protocol between the National Students' Council of Bulgaria and the National Union of Iraqi Students were signed here today.

It is said in the communique that the talks between the Bulgarian and the Iraqi students' delegations, have stressed the common wish of the two delegations for friendly ties between the two students' organizations to keep on developing. The Bulgarian and the Iraqi delegations agreed to coordinate and rally their efforts in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and the reactionary forces for peace, detente, security and social progress. The Iraqi students' delegation expressed satisfaction with the hospitality they were accorded during the stay in Bulgaria.

The documents were signed by the presidents of the two organizations Mr Nikolay Nikolov and Mr Muhammad Dabdab.

Today the delegation of the National Union of Iraqi Students left the country.

TANZANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS SOFIA

AU301002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The military delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by Rashidi Kawawa, minister of defense and national service, has left Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense.

YUGOSLAV YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS, VIEWS FURTHER COOPERATION

AU252039 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA)--A visit of a delegation of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, led by the member of the union chairmanship Miodrag Vukovic, chairman of the youth union in Montenegro, is on a visit to Bulgaria.

Today the guests were received by the First Secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League Georgi Tanev. Discussion went on the relations and cooperation between the two organizations and the possibilities for their furthering were dwelt upon.

The representatives of the Yugoslav youth organization were made familiar with the tasks being solved by the Dimitrov Komsomol at this stage.

The delegation had meetings also at the Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia and was shown around the student's town Khristo Botev in Sofia, and the one in Plovdiv.

The delegation of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, which arrived here on April 24 at the invitation of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, will leave tomorrow.

SOFIA MAYOR VISITS SPAIN, MEETS CARRILLO, GONZALEZ

AU301945 Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Madrid, April 30 (BTA correspondent)--The Mayor of Sofia Petur Mezhdurechki, who is on an official visit to Spain as a leader of a delegation of the Sofia City Hall, was received by Mr Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party. They discussed international issues related to the promotion of detente and tension-easing, the strengthening of the international communist and workers' movement and the strengthening of the peace and security. The common wish for further promotion of relations between the Bulgarian and the Spanish Communist Party in the spirit of the talks held between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Santiago Carrillo in January of this year in Sofia, was reaffirmed.

Today Mr Mezhdurechki was received by Mr Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Mr Gonzalez was invited to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The topical problems of peace and detente and the possibilities for greater closeness between the two capitals and the two peoples figured high on the agenda of the talks. Later on before the BTA correspondent Mr Gonzalez characterized his talks with the mayor of Sofia as very fruitful, stressing on the great closeness and identity of views on a number of problems of peace and security.

The same atmosphere of friendliness and cordiality and wish for more intensified mutual contacts was established in the meeting of Mr Mezhdurechki with Professor (Antonio Hernandez Gil), a prominent politician, scholar and public figure and president of the Spanish national committee on the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD302045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek held talks in Prague today with Isidoro Octavio Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba.

The two statesman assessed the successfully developing relations between Czechoslovakia and Cuba. In discussing the main international-political questions, they noted full unanimity of views on all questions under discussion. They stressed that it is absolutely necessary to preserve and develop everything positive that has been achieved in the past in the implementation of the policy of detente, to stop the feverish arms race and to achieve concrete steps toward disarmament. They denounced the attempts of the United States and the reactionary circles of NATO to step up international tension and the provocative maneuvers of the U.S. Armed Forces, now under preparation, in the Caribbean and Guantanamo Base. Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek praised the principled stance of the Cuban Republic on the topical events of international-political development and its internationalist policy supporting the national liberation struggle.

KEMPNY RECEIVES LCY STUDY DELEGATION

AU281332 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 80 p 2

["Z"-signed report: "A Comradely Meeting"]

[Text] Prague, 25 April--Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received an LCY study delegation led by Luka Brocilo, member of the LCY Central Committee, at the close of its stay in the CSSR.

In a comradely conversation they exchanged experiences from party work in solving tasks of economic and social development and voiced appreciation for the beneficial nature of mutual contacts.

The reception was attended by Peter Komanicky, deputy chief of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and by Miodrag Vlahovic, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR.

KEMPNY, HAVLIN, CHNOUPEK ATTEND AFGHAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

AU302040 Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Apr 80 p 1

[CTK report: "On the National Day"]

[Text] Prague--Yesterday in the evening Rabbani Burna, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the CSSR, gave a reception in Prague on the occasion of his country's national day--the 2d anniversary of the victorious April revolution. J. Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; J. Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; M. Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; V. David, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the People's Chamber; D. Hanes, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations; R. Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier; B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; J. Obzina, CSSR minister of the interior; and other Czechoslovak representatives came to congratualte him. Representatives of embassies of the socialist countries in the CSSR were also present.

'FIASCO' IN IRAN DEMONSTRATES U.S. 'NERVOUSNESS'

AU291056 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Apr 80 p 4

[Julius I. Loerincz commentary: "A Word on Events; Gamblers' Debacle"]

[Text] The world would certainly laugh wholeheartedly at the unusual fiasco suffered by the United States with its ominous aggressive action against Iran, were it not that it involved an extremely serious matter that cannot be dismissed with a smile and a wave of the hand. Malfunctioning helicopters, a collision between a military transport aircraft and a helicopter in the air... all that during an action long planned by the huge military machinery of the United States proud of its technical perfection! True, the "helicopter defects" could be a distracting maneuver to conceal other important reasons for "calling off" the adventurous and risky venture. It is, however, certain that had the original plans been completely carried out it would have dangerously aggravated the international tension to the brink of war and great bloodshed could hardly have been avoided in the Persian Gulf region and in Iran directly.

That is precisely what has made the world uneasy and the following nquestion arises: With whom are we actually dealing? What sort of a government is it in Washington? Everything points to the fact that it is beginning to increasingly lack discretion and a sense of responsibility, and that it is tending toward impulsiveness and hysterical gambling.

One certainly cannot condone the holding of diplomatic officials as hostages, but in its hostile attitude to Iran and in its inability to comprehend the aspirations of and the changes in Iranian society, the United States Government has by no means made full use of the opportunity of resolving that problem and all issues connected with U.S.-Iranian relations by peaceful means and that is the only way to settle such matters.

One of the members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has said that the best thing President Carter could do is to abandon his intention to be a candidate in this year's presidential elections and fade out quietly as President. The author of the idea is obviously a victim of illusions. James Carter--as we report in today's news coverage--has sent a message to his West European allies in which he confirms that even after the events that transpired at the end of last week he would not have done otherwise and is determined to continue similar aggressive armed action against Iran.

It is being said in the U.S. administration that "in the eighties" Washington "must pursue a more dynamic, more resolute foreign policy." The anti-Iranian adventure, anti-Soviet hysteria, the pressure on West Europe and Japan--these are the signs of American "dynamism.! They have their origin not in strength--although no one underestimates the United States--but in nervousness over the loss of American authority in the world, over the rapid growth of inflation, the foreign trade deficit and unemployment, and over the concern arising from the upsurge of the national liberation movement, which is also fighting against the neocolonialist exploitation of the natural and human resources of the developing countries. Last but not least, there is also the fear of West European economic and trade competition. Washington would like to master all these problems with threats and the "big stick."

On the eve of the American aggressive action Ayatollah Khomeyni said, in connection with that U.S. policy and Washington's pressure on Western Europe: "Not everybody is Mr Carter's servant. Not everybody depends on him. Many have their own independence and their own brains.... A Europe that would be willing to follow Carter only for him to win voters and the presidential election is in bad shape. That would be a shame for all mankind."

The West European countries feel tricked and deceived. Although hesitantly, in the end they adopted a decision on sanctions against Iran (though not in such a sharply defined form as the United States one) in the hope that Carter, as he promised, would not use military force against Iran. Now they are complaining that the United States is driving Iran "into the arms of the Soviet Union " Such are the ravings of helpless allies of an arrogant and risk-taking overseas power. Neither an "embrace" nor a "hand of Moscow" is stretching out at Iran, and Iran itself is not leaning toward it. But it is logical and natural that in such a situation Iran rejects the arrogance and the hostility of exploiting imperialism and favorably appreciates the positive attitude of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the Iranian revolution, when this attitude is founded on mutual respect, noninterference and solidarity.

WFTU CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY ACTION IN IRAN

LD262342 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--The U.S. Government has made another dangerous step in its present adventurous policy when it carried out the military action in Iran, violating its sovereignty and the norms of international law, a statement issued here Saturday by the World Federation of Trade Union [WFTU] Secretariat said.

It pointed out that the adventurous line taken by the Carter administration poses serious danger to Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as to peace in this region and the world. It is necessary to respond to it with the mobilization of all forces of peace and progress for a halt to aggressive intentions of imperialism and defence of Iran's independence and world peace, the statement said stressing that military adventures cannot become [word indistinct] of solving political disputes between states.

The WFTU calls on all workers and their trade union organizations in the world to condemn this aggressive action and express their solidarity with the Iranian people as well as the resolution to prevent any adventure endangering world peace.

U.S. MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN SEEN AS 'SERIOUS DANGER' TO CUBA

LD292202 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--Twelve members of the editorial board of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, a Prague based journal of communist and workers' parties, issued the following statement here on Tuesday.

The signatories of the statement call on the international public to pay special attention to the danger of the provocative U.S. manoeuvres, due to start in the Caribbean on May 8, under the name "Shield 80".

This is a real attempt at an invasion of the territory of socialist Cuba, an independent and sovereign country. The manoeuvres, without precedent in their extent and aims, include 35 warships, hundreds of planes and 20,000 soldiers, 3,000 of whom are to be landed at the Guantanamo Naval Base, Cuba, occupied by the U.S. against the will of the Cuban people and in contradiction to international law. Their part are such provocative actions as a naval blockade and the mining of sea waters, the statement stressed.

It is no secret that the most aggressive imperialist circles wish a U.S. military intervention in Central America in order to drown in blood the victorious revolutionary process in Nicaragua and to prevent the victory of the people of El Salvador in their just struggle for freedom, the statement said.

These circles favour an invasion of Cuba, whose people were the first on the American continent to overthrow imperialism. These plans, supported by the most reactionary forces of Latin American oligarchy, must be immediately and resolutely denounced. They are a serious danger not only for the heroic Cuban people, who have showed their capability of defending the revolution, but also for world peace and security of people in Latin America and in the world.

The statement was signed by:
K. I. Zarodov of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,
P. Auersperg of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,
K. Lipkovics of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party,
G. Guirguinov of the Bulgarian Communist Party,
S. Mitra of the Communist Party of India,
K. Rohee of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana,
J. West of the U.S. Communist Party,
P. Boyvgk of the Communist Party of (?Canada),
R. Bauer of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany,
W. Klimczak of the Polish United Workers' Party,
G. Kwiatowski of the German Communist Party,
B. Lhamsuren of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

MEETINGS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF RED ARMY'S LIBERATION OF CSSR

Brno Liberation Anniversary

LD262349 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The 35th anniversary of the liberation of Brno by the Soviet Army, which falls tomorrow, 26 April, was marked in the city today by a gala meeting of the city's party and state bodies and organizations of the National Front. Karel Neubert, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the regional CPCZ Committee in Brno, welcomed a delegation of the party's Central Committee headed by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier. Also present were representatives of the diplomatic missions of the Soviet Union, Poland and Romania and representatives of the Soviet Army.

Comrade Korcak in his speech stressed that our moral duty is to do our utmost to ensure that the sacrifices made and the lives laid down during World War II were not in vain and that we will continue honorably and with dignity in their unfinished struggle for the happiness of peaceful days. With this awareness we go back in our memories and reflect on our plans for the future. Comrade Korcak then went on to say:

[Begin Korcak recording] In complicated situations and moments of changes of a more serious nature, the problem of certainties is coming to the fore. Socialist certainties, founded on the unity between a correct program and consistent deeds, are the affair of millions of people. They belong to our everyday life but they neither come into being nor are they deepened without our effort. Only this effort is capable of transforming one's agreement with the party's program into concrete working and political results. Certainties cannot be built merely on hopes, expectations, wishes or promises. Their source and support are above all concrete, creative deeds.

We do not live in an easy period and the future will not be rosy either. All the more useful therefore is serious reflection on the essence and purpose of our certainties today. The understanding of the sources of our successful work and of a contented life affords us support, reinforces our confidence in the future and gives us the necessary optimism and enthusiasm for future work and future activity. Our socialist state ensures social and political certainties to all honest and honourable people.

However, it does not provide the certainty of an undeserved reward for work of low quality; it does not permit the tolerance of perfunctory attitudes and of lagging behind, the maintenance of obsolescent technology and outmoded methods of work.

The steadfastness of our line paves the way for social progress in work and in everyday life. It provides support for a creative inquiry in science, technology and culture. Strengthening socialist certainties does not mean guaranteeing a certain position, steady income and quiet life to those who would want to live solely on past merits, who would lag behind the progress of the times and who would rely on their inactivity in order to avoid mistakes. On the contrary, an effective strengthening of certainties requires creating an atmosphere in which criticism and self-criticism, although not pleasant but nonetheless necessary and useful, will be nothing exceptional at all but a natural and an ordinary phenomenon.

We have a number of worries. Despite the obstacles raised along our path, we can however anticipate a good outlook both for this year and in the years to come. A firm compact for our future work, for everyone of us, are the clear stands of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. In the spirit of continuity of the party's policy, it provided an answer to the basic questions of contemporary life. In the forefront it placed unity between words and actions and the role of personal example. It singled out the implacable nature of objective economic laws as well as the possibilities offered by conscious activity of people. It placed to the fore the revolutionary nature of our days and their tasks as well as the revolutionary character of conscientious and responsibly performed work. It showed unequivocally that in life there will always be obstacles and difficulties but that even the biggest difficulties cannot shake our firm belief in socialism, weaken our certainty that we are on the right course and divert us from an active solution to problems. [end recording]

We have acquainted youth with certain ideas from the speech delivered by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier, at today's gala meeting in the Janacek theatre in Brno to mark the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Brno by the Soviet Army.

Indra, Soviet General on Ostrava

LD262344 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--It is difficult to find adequate words to express Czechoslovakia's gratitude to the Soviet Union, its people and its army, which completely or partially liberated in World War II thirteen countries of Europe and Asia with a total population of 200 million, Alois Indra said on Saturday.

Alois Indra, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly was speaking in the opening ceremony of a memorial of the Ostrava operation at Hrabyne near Opava, North Morovia.

He recalled that the Red Army command faced the task to destroy the (?strong grouping) of Nazi troops with a well-constructed defence. The command (?decided to) save Ostrava, the steel centre of Czechoslovakia, and thus decided for a more complicated operation even at the cost of bigger sacrifice.

"What a difference in approach this was in comparison with the conduct of Western (?allies who) bombed, with no military justification, a number (? of our) industrial enterprises," Alois Indra said.

Alois Indra went on to say that the North Moravian region is now completely different from what it used to be after its liberation. It has new factories, housing estates and even whole towns, modern agriculture, education and culture. All this and the new way of life of the working people is a result of effort in the implementation of the policy of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the National Front.

"We have confirmed that we are worthy of freedom and honour the request of those who gave us this freedom, that we are developing and protecting the achievements of the socialist revolution. Gratitude to our liberators and responsibility to history--responsibility to our grandsons and great grandsons--bind us not to be satisfied with our achievements, but to set ourselves ever higher goals in economic development and the education of new people."

In another part of his speech, Alois Indra stressed that the policy of detente has been successful in the past decade due to the prudence and persistence of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, supported by all progressive and peace-loving forces.

Europe must be grateful to the Soviet Union in particular for the fact that it has been living 35 years in peace and that imperialists have not succeeded in unleashing a new world war. The new clouds of tension which have appeared over the earth are to be blamed on American President James Carter and the most aggressive circles in NATO. At variance with the aspirations of mankind, they strive for a return to cold war, use unscrupulous means to assert their interests in any part of the world, and interfere in the internal affairs of states. They escalate armament, and are evidently unaware of the fact that the world is totally different from what it used to be thirty or forty years ago and that they cannot change it. Their adventurous policy is doomed to failure. The Soviet Union and its allies cannot be talked to from the position of strength, and the nations of all continents will assert their desire to live in just peace.

"After all, the right to life in peace is a most basic human right. The more the imperialists strengthen their cry of war, the more persistently we shall defend the achievements of the policy of detente, the more persistently we shall strive for peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems," Alois Indra stressed.

The participants in the ceremony included Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Alexandr Botvin, Lieutenant General Alexandr Shestakov, head of a delegation of the Soviet committee of veterans of the great patriotic war, members of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the Soviet Union, representatives of the central group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia, and other officials.

General Shestakov took the floor to recall the fraternity of soldiers of the Fourth Ukrainian Front and the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the Soviet Union, who on their joint road to victory also liberated Ostrava after heavy fighting in April 1945.

People's Party Commemorative Meeting

LD232047 Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--Members of the Czechoslovak People's Party Central Committee met here on Wednesday for a session marking the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

Among the guests to the session were a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Czech National Front central committees, led by party Presidium member and Secretary and Czech National Front Chairman Josef Kempny, a delegation of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany led by its chairman and Vice-Chairman of the GDR State Council Gerald Goetting, and other officials.

The main address was delivered by Czechoslovak People's Party chairman and Czech Minister Rostislav Petera who recalled the decisive role of the Soviet Union in the defeat of Hiterlian fascism and the origin of the world socialist community. He stressed that friendship with the Soviet Union has good traditions in the Czechoslovak People's Party as one of the guarantees of political, economic and social development in the past 35 years.

The immense heroism of Soviet soldiers, members of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the Soviet Union, partisans and other anti-fascist fighters in the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the yoke of Nazism was recalled by Josef Kempny.

Addressing the session he also highly appreciated the participation of people's party members in the construction of Socialist Czechoslovakia stressing their activity in the implementation of socialist pledges.

Participants in the session adopted a statement on the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army stressing that they are resolved to further contribute towards the realization of the humanitarian ideas of socialism and peace.

Kempny Speech

AU291330 [Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech, the organ of the Czechoslovak People's Party, carries on 24 April 1980 on pages 3 and 4 the 3,900-word speech by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a festive session of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party marking the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, held in Prague on 23 April.

In the opening part of his speech Kempny pays tribute to the Soviet Army's role in the liberation of Czechoslovakia in 1945 and stresses the importance of friendship with the Soviet Union for Czechoslovakia's postwar development.

He then goes on to discuss the role of the National Front, the association of Czechoslovak political parties and social organizations, which he views as the foundation of the Czechoslovak political system and as "a true expression of people's unity." He stresses that "for the Communist Party the existence and the role of the National Front is not a question of tactics but a necessity ensuing from the conditions of building socialism as a work of people's masses and one of the forms of the party's bonds with the people."

Commenting on the situation in the National Front in the "critical years" Kempny says: "In the critical period antisocialist forces were trying to liquidate the concept of the National Front as a class union. In their concept the National Front was to serve the free play of political forces and was to liquidate one of the principal conditions of building socialism--the leading role of the Communist Party." He adds, however, that "the positive development in the CPCZ after April 1969 when Comrade Gustav Husak came to head the party leadership and the rapid and notable successes achieved by the party in cleaning its own ranks and restoring its Marxist-Leninist character had an enormous impact on the consolidation process in the entire National Front. Its class character has been restored and the cooperation of communists with members of political parties and social organizations on the basis of joint programmatic goals laid down by the CPCZ has again become the contents of its activities."

In the next part of his speech Kempny discusses the tasks of National Front organizations in the sphere of ideological work and, in that context, praises the role of the People's Party in the "socialist educatio. of its members and functionaries." Speaking on matters of ideology Kempny also interprets the meaning of the term "democracy."

"The essence of true democratic freedom is not that everyone can do whatever he wishes but that democracy and freedom proceed from the will of the majority of the people, that it is a freedom and democracy for the workers class and other working people. Real democracy insures the working people's active part in the state's life and a combination of the citizens' real rights and freedoms with their duties and obligations vis-a-vis society.

"At present we can see that the bourgeoisie even more furiously are attempting to prevent by all means the people in the capitalist countries from learning the truth about the life of the working people in socialism. Under the slogan of 'personal freedom' they are trying to pit the interests of the individual against social efforts and thus camouflage the real conditions for man's liberation. It is logical that the greater the successes of socialism, the greater will be the heap of lies and slanders and the slier the forms of ideological diversion--which also include political clericalism--applied by the forces of reaction to prevent social progress. That is why it is so important to convincingly demonstrate before the whole world the truth about our life, about our party's and state's policy, about true democracy and freedom, about the social and civic security of the people and about our prospects."

Having described the nature of the security enjoyed by the people in socialism Kempny goes on to discuss economic questions. He says: "It must be stressed that the implementation of economic policy takes place under even more complicated conditions than we anticipated. We must not only solve complicated tasks in capital investment construction and in developing the domestic fuel-power base, come to terms with the growing prices of imported raw materials and other materials and overcome increasingly difficult sales conditions on the capitalist markets, but we must also solve the consequences of lower agricultural production.

"In spite of these very adverse influences, the results of socioeconomic development in the first 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan prove that our economy is developing dynamically and that the economic potential of our country is continuing to grow. One evidence of that is the growing national income, the volume of which amounted to Kcs 486 billion in 1979, which was 72 billion more than in 1975. Growth in the social productivity of labor accounts for 90 percent of the increase.

"The results achieved have also been reflected in people's living standards; in the fourth year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the population's monetary income was 18 percent higher than in 1975 and we are now spending 16.4 percent more than in 1975 on purchases. A total of 523,500 apartments have been built in the last 4 years and the development of the school and health system, culture, social and other services can be documented by an overall increase of the population's social consumption by 17 percent in the last 4 years."

Having sketched the economic successes, Kempny goes on to discuss economic problems: "We would be achieving substantially better results if we had consistently insured in practice the strategic line of the 15th congress aimed at raising the efficiency and quality of all work. We still have great untapped reserves as regards the application of the results of science and technology. Despite our efforts we are not succeeding in fulfilling the plans as comprehensively as necessary and we are not succeeding in adhering to regularity, smoothness and the planned structure of the sales of production. There are great reserves in production's still too high demands on materials, energy and funds, in the effectiveness of our foreign trade, in capital investment construction and in transportation.

"These are all very serious problems that slow down and complicate our futher progress. It is known that the Communist Party devotes constant attention to them. [paragraph continues]

"It orients our national economy toward the utilization of the so-called big reserves of our development. One of the most important of them is scientific-technical development. Life forces us, and will do so more and more, to multiply our efforts in order to apply as widely as possible science and technology in all social activity. What matters as regards the orientation toward the main aspects of scientific and technological development is, above all, electronics, especially the development of the component basis for microelectronics, which is an important factor of raising the technological standard of production, increasing labor productivity and introducing automation."

Commenting further on the role of science and technology Kempny stresses the importance of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries "without which we would not be able to solve the present, let alone the future complicated and exacting tasks of building an advanced socialist society."

Noting that new conditions of economic development require new approaches and new solutions Kempny goes on to briefly discuss the set of measures designed to improve the planned management of the national economy, which was approved recently by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government: "The set of measures proceeds from the experiences acquired in the difficult conditions of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, from the findings obtained during the verification of the comprehensive experiment concerning effectiveness and quality control and from the rich stimuli provided by practice in the Soviet Union.

"The proposed measures are aimed at enhancing the role of the 5-year plan, at achieving its stability and at enhancing the economic accountability of the economic production unit as the basic link of management. Tasks concerning quality are being emphasized; the interest in their fulfillment is to be increased by making remuneration dependent on it.

"The set of measures represents a significant stage in perfecting the system of management but it is not a panacea. It can only be implemented by people and that is why the main thing is to wage a struggle for their minds and conduct.

"The better people understand us and the better they know what is decisive from the all-social viewpoint, the greater will be their help in the solution of present problems. In that respect we must intensify even more the work of all political parties and social organizations of the National Front."

In the next part of his speech Kempny voices appreciation for the "responsible approach" of People's Party members, documented by their socialist pledges, to the problems of thriftiness and efficiency and thanks the party leadership for its support of the CPCZ policy. He goes on to say: "The CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee highly value that you have succeeded in overcoming the attempts of the critical period to change the character of your party and to cast it back to its pre-February 1948 stage when people's religious feelings were being taken advantage of against social progress and socialism. Your party's first and second congresses stressed in their programmatic goals that the People's Party has an exclusively nondenominational character and that it identifies with all principles adopted at the all-state conference of the National Front, particularly with the leading role of the workers class being applied by its vanguard--the CPCZ."

The final part of Kempny's speech is devoted to foreign affairs. He says: "International imperialism, especially North American imperialism, is implementing a whole set of military measures with the aim of gaining military superiority over the socialist world. That aim is to be served by the escalation of armament and by the production of new types of weapons and their deployment around the borders of the socialist world. At the same time imperialism does not hesitate to use any political, economic and ideological means to isolate the world socialist community, especially the steadily strengthening influence of the Soviet Union on the world revolutionary and peace movement. [paragraph continues]

Out of fear that millions of Americans might learn through the press and especially through television what is at least partial truth about the Soviet Union, they assumed an open position against the very Olympic idea, which was based precisely on understanding and peaceful cooperation among nations. The hypocritical cliche about America as the pinnacle of democracy and human rights was thus unmasked in the most obvious way. For decades they have been sullying and slandering us for dragging politics into sport while claiming that in their country sport is nothing but sport and politics is politics. Now, out of fear of Olympic Moscow they did not hesitate--at variance with public opinion and with the conviction of American athletes and their organizations--to blatantly trample underfoot their citizens' human rights.

"But world imperialism did not succeed in halting the course of history even at times when it was incomparably stronger than the first socialist countries. All the more will it fail today when the forces of the socialist, democratic and peace movement are steadily growing in strength. We will not let ourselves be intimidated. At the side of the socialist countries and the world peace-loving forces our people are striving to assert detente as the major trend in international relations and to augment it with military detente. The Soviet Union's Leninist internationalist foreign policy of peace, its permanently growing economic strength and defense capability and the untiring struggle of the CPSU and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for peace, relaxation of international tension and for disarmament are the main guarantee for nations to live in peace."

Kempny concludes his speech by stressing the importance of the unity between the party and the people as "the main source of our successes" and by expressing the hope that the organizations of the National Front will make use of the anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army and of the preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress to promote that unity.

Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE on 24 April 1980 on page 3 also carries the 1,100-word message of greetings by Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] in the GDR and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, to the People's Party session.

In his speech Goetting discusses the role of Christian Democrats in the establishment of the GDR, reviews the development of CSSR-GDR cooperation in the past and stresses the friendship and "full identity of views on all political matters" between the CDU in the GDR and the Czechoslovak People's Party. He also attacks the NATO decision of December 1979 to deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe as "aimed at a unilateral change of the military parity in Europe" and as having had "an adverse impact on the international situation" and views the "attacks on the USSR's internationalist aid to the revolutionary forces in Afghanistan" as "merely a pretext for the most aggressive imperialist circles to a further, unprecedented escalation of the policy of confrontation."

CHNOUPEK STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PARIS CONFERENCE

LD292242 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--The importance of the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties dedicated to peace and disarmament was stressed here on Tuesday by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, at the first session of the new committee of the Czechoslovak Foreign Institute.

The minister said that new impulses for progress in this crucial issue of international relations can be also expected from the forthcoming session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. He added that the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries to convene a European conference on disarmament must also be regarded as a constructive step towards military detente.

Speaking of the activities of the Czechoslovak Foreign Institute among Czechs and Slovaks living abroad, he pointed out the need to acquaint them fully with the peace-oriented Czechoslovak foreign policy, and make the compatriots fully aware of the high international prestige of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

National artist Milos Kratochvil was elected chairman of the committee of the Czechoslovak Foreign Institute which discussed the plan of its activities in 1980 at today's session.

BILAK, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PARIS CP CONFERENCE

LD292146 Prague CTK in English 1959 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, headed by Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, arrived here from Paris where it attended a meeting of European communist and workers parties.

STROUGAL, GDR'S WEIZ VIEW ECONOMIC, POLITICAL COOPERATION

LD292208 Prague CTK in English 1729 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here on Tuesday Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic Herbert Weiz, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

They appreciated the results achieved by the two countries in the development of cooperation in politics, economy and culture. They informed each other about the main economic tasks for the years 1981-1985 and pointed out the significance of the two countries' cooperation in science and technology, which is a pre-requisite for the growth of productivity of labour and effectiveness of national economies.

CHNOUPEK, MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD241958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic, the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Mangalyn Dugersuren, have exchanged telegrams of greetings. They voiced an appreciation in the telegrams of the constant deepening of friendship between the two countries and of the importance of comradely cooperation for a further development of socialist construction of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia, strengthening of the unity of the socialist community and preservation of peace in the world.

STROUGAL, HUSAK PRESENT AWARDS AT PRAGUE CASTLE CEREMONY

LD301242 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 0755 GMT on 30 April carries a live relay of a ceremony at the Spanish hall in Prague Castle at which state awards are presented to workers, scientists and artists.

At 0800 the radio reports "here are the representatives of the CPCZ and the state, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and further members of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee, representatives of the governments, the National Front and other political personalities." The Czechoslovak national anthem is played and the ceremony is then opened by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, who welcomes those present.

At 0805, Hoffmann gives the floor to Federal Premier Strougal, who addresses the ceremony until 0828.

President Husak and Federal Premier Strougal then present the state awards.

Strougal Speech

LD301330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0805 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Speech by CSSR Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal at Prague Castle state awards ceremony--live]

[Text] Comrade general secretary, president of the CSSR, comrades, friends and dear guests:

The month of May, on the eve of which we meet every year in the monumental Prague Castle, is the symbol of youth, beauty and joy of life, but of freedom and peace for us also. We traditionally link it with the glorification of human labor, that remarkable creator of everything mankind has achieved.

Work is at the root of human thinking, it is the destiny and happiness of mankind, it is its expression and mission, its most innate natural deed. After all, the true history of man on our planet is the history of labor, its transformation and movement. It is the history of the development of the productive forces in which human labor constitutes a living fabric, blood and vigor. That is why there is and can be no more humane, truly humane system than that which has as its hallmark respect and love of work and its glorification. That is why there is and can be no more just system than that which has as its hallmark the motto "Each According to his Ability, to Each According to his Merit," and which subsequently transforms this justice into the supreme principle, the principle "To Each According to his Requirements."

There is and can be no more creative social system than that in which work not only enables man to fully enhance his personality and provides for the all-round application of his talents and abilities, but which needs it for its own advance.

Thus, only under socialism, for the first time in the history of mankind, working man becomes the creator of his own destiny, the bearer of the social will, who purposefully shapes his living conditions, his future, in accordance with the most innate human interests and requirements. After all, as Maksim Gorkiy said, mankind is not merely a force creating all material values, but a unique eternal source of spiritual values, a philosopher and poet, and in the front rank when it comes to beauty and the genius of his work.

There can be no more convincing demonstration of the truthfulness of these words than our gathering today, where a miner, a smelter and a machine-tool operator are seated side by side with a weaver, a peasant, a physicist, a physiologist, a doctor, an engineer, a soldier, a philosopher, a writer, an actor, a virtuoso pianist, a painter and sculptor, a political and public official.

They have come from all corners of our socialist fatherland. They represent the most varied branches of human activity. Each of them has a personality of his own, his own destiny, his own interests, his own abilities, characteristics, his own marked specific profile. Each human being has a different kind of life. Yet, notwithstanding all these diversities, they have one thing in common: enthusiasm for work; love of this socialist land where they were born and where they have ineradicably taken root; their innermost relationship to the great common work which is part of this world.

That is the great secret of their success, that is the life-inspiring strength from which the outstanding results of their work and efforts have emerged, results by which they have taken their place among the most eminent builders of a new life.

That is the reason why they are here. That is why our society quite rightly praises them for their achievements and awards them. If, comrades and friends, you are today receiving the highest honors, we do not for one moment forget that thousands upon thousands of others are marching by your side and following your example, those who are working conscientiously, honestly and self-sacrificingly, who are working for a better today and tomorrow. That is why public recogntion is due to them as well as the gratitude of all of us.

In a few days, 35 years will have passed from the time when in our country, in the historic city of Prague, the last shots were fired and the fire of World War II was extinguished on the European Continent. Most of us retain a deep memory of the decisive experience of its end. The strongest and most unforgettable memories belong and will continue to belong to the Red Army, to Soviet soldiers. They have been and remain the symbol of our freedom and of our national existence. It was the Soviet Union and its people who stood by us unflinchingly when Western big business was dividing our country. They were with us even in the days of our subjugation by Hitlerite Nazism. They were with us and helped us in the resistance struggle against it. They had to travel thousands of kilometers, live through countless flights and suffering, sacrifice millions of their sons and daughters to reach Berlin and Prague and thus free the world from the most barbaric death machine.

We owe our life to them, our life today [applause] as well as our future. In the midst of rejoicing at our liberation, we, too, counted our dead and those tortured to death. Their number was not negligible. Their faith in life and love for their native country also demanded a cruel toll. They offered everything a human being is able to give his country and its people. They sacrificed themselves on the world's battlefields, in concentration camps and torture chambers, in the illegal and partisan struggle, in the Slovak national uprising, as well as in the uprising of the Czech people and on the Prague barricades. We owe them all respect, gratitude and a profound sense of a responsible fulfillment of their legacy. That is why the most truthful expression of this pledge resides in our deeds, our labor and its results. We alone decide in this manner that the sacrifices they have borne in the struggle for our freedom will never be wasted. We alone decide in this manner that out of their sacrifice will constantly spring a new life, new values, a new human beauty and happiness for all living and future generations. Here is reflected, too, our patriotism, love for our homeland, our native soil and our most faithful friends.

Even a mere glance at the past 35 years offers sufficient convincing proof of the fact that the marks and results of liberated work are obvious in every corner of our land. Our republic is today quite different, a more beautiful and above all, a true home for a working man. It is a republic which is truly his because he himself is the owner of its national riches as well as its manager. Today, nobody stands above the leadership of the CPCZ, with the active participation of the entire National Front. We are fundamentally altering the features of our country. We create conditions for a happy, rich and full life for people. We are justified in comparing what we were and what we are today. In all sobriety and modesty we can say with pride that we have effected great and honest labor. We have changed Czechoslovakia into a modern state, advanced in all respects. Our industry produces today in less than 1 month as much as it produced 35 years ago in 1 year. We belong to one of the few countries of the world which manufacture even the most complex equipment. Our agriculture passed and is passing through revolutionary changes. We are conquering science, technology and the most progressive industrial methods of production in an unparalleled degree.

The process of intellectualization [as heard] would be unthinkable without the impulses and contributions of our scientific-research base which, in cooperation with the scientific-technical potential of the USSR, of socialist countries and other parts of the world, is capable of mastering the demands of the times.

We are among countries with the highest degree of care for health, for our young generation, housing, social security together with a high living standard. At the same time we consider as most important the fact that we have removed once and for all from the life of our citizens the threat of social uncertairties and hopelessness.

What is characteristic of our socialist life today are efforts for a rich intellectual life of our nations, for a high degree of education, for the development of culture and art. We proceed from the fact that the socialist order, the process of shaping a socialist way of life not only facilitates, but resolutely demands a high degree of education and culture in the widest meaning of the world.

Indeed, let us not overlook the fact that we are solving one of the most urgent, virtually painful questions of our past, for the benefit of our two nations and all ethnic groups--the nationalities question--which until this day was a permanent source of friction, as well as of quarrels and disputes throughout the world. The equal coexistence of Czechs and Slovaks is an important factor in the stability and firmness of our united state and is unquestionably one of the positive aspects of our development. Everyone understands that the period in which we have been advancing along a new socialist path is very brief from a historical point of view. Yet the results of our people's endeavors are encouraging. Frequently we had to solve entirely new problems and questions, overcome many difficulties. We do not conceal that we did not avoid mistakes and errors and, given knowledge and experience we have today, we would do many things differently and better. But this can in no way reduce the importance of our successes and the value of the work and endeavors of our entire people.

When we speak about our successes, about everything we have achieved in the past 35 years, we want to state unequivocally that we are fully aware of the significance, in the past and in the present, of the closest cooperation with the countries with which we are linked by common ideals, identical interests and objectives. Throughout the period of building socialism, in bright sunshine as well as in trials and bad weather, they are our good friends and allies. This applies above all to our older brother, the Soviet Union. We are grateful for everything with which it has contributed to the flourishing of our country, to what we are today. It was, is and will remain our greatest support, one of the decisive sources of our certainties, for today just as for times to come. [applause]

The Soviet Union--and we realize this especially in the present complicated international situation--is, moreover, the guarantee of the peaceful path of our socialist construction, the tranquil work of our nations and the happy life of our families. We know only too well that thanks to its strength and its wisdom, this old continent has been living in peace for 4 decades. That is why we have always stood by its side, supported its peace initiatives and will support with all our energy every step towards peace. That is why we identify with the spirit and letter of the appeal issued by the Paris conference of communist and workers parties which states: No matter where we live, no matter in which part of Europe we live, we cannot but gain from a peaceful solution to present problems, we cannot but gain from a reduction in the state of armaments and armed forces by the progress of disarmament which corresponds to the requirements of equal and guaranteed security for all states and peoples.

Comrades, dear friends, our struggle is not over. We would be bad managers if we were to be satisfied with what we have attained, if we did not see our weaknesses, if we did not ponder over how to advance further, what kind of a program to prepare for the final period of this century. We intend and we must always better utilize all the advantages and possibilities offered by the socialist social system.

We intend and we must manage as best as we can the wealth and resources of our country, of our society, what we possess, what we are creating and multiplying. We intend and we must most effectively utilize and turn into values the work of the minds and hands of our people. We intend to and we must substantially increase the quality of all activities and of the performance of our entire society.

We are faced with an urgent task to more effectively learn to organize the work of people, to constantly deepen the managing and planning mechanism, primarily of the economy, to better stimulate working initiatives. We are improving the criteria according to which we will evaluate working performance and results, be it of collectives or individuals. We are creating conditions for the development of science and technology whose application in modern economy is an absolute condition of dynamic intensive growth. We support the cooperation between inventive minds and skilled hands, the cooperation between theory and practice, whose usefulness and necessity has so many times in the country been confirmed and proved. We value every deed which exceeds the bounds of ordinary duty and which is caused by a conscious attitude to everything that is new and progressive.

We are pleased that there are ever more of those who do not expend efforts only for their personal benefit but see the interests of our entire socialist society, too. Such an attitude shows that our future tasks, intentions and targets, which are to shape conditions for the life and work of people in the last two decades of this century, will be successfully fulfilled.

Many new possibilities are being offered by cooperation with CEMA member countries. But here, too, the degree of our profit, after all, depends mainly on how we will be able to utilize the potential of the thought and the creative conscious initiative of all professions, on what an able and attractive partner we ourselves will be in that international socialist division of labor.

Comrades, esteemed friends:

When we meet tomorrow in May Day processions, known and unknown heroes of labor will march in the front ranks, true soldiers of a new world, all those who celebrate life by means of their labor, all those who have decided by means of their labor that the cause of socialism has marked further victories, that our home, our homeland, has bloomed in new, beautiful flowers. They not only succeed in finding a correct place in life, but also in translating words into deeds. You, too, belong to them comrades, esteemed friends, who will today receive high state distinctions in recognition of your exemplary and outstanding results at work, in recognition of the fact that all your great knowledge, experiences and talent are being offered entirely for the benefit of our common cause.

Accept the well-merited thanks and appreciation for all that you have achieved, for that with which you have enriched our present, for your committed attitude in the struggle for social progress, for your sincere and upright attitude to your native land, its progressive traditions, its future.

Allow me, comrades, esteemed friends, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of its general secretary, the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Comrade Gustav Husak, on behalf of the federal government and the governments of the Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Socialist Republic, on behalf of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the National Front, on behalf of us all, of all our people, to congratulate you on your distinctions today. [applause]

We also cannot overlook on this occasion all those who helped you either with advice or deeds, or even with simple understanding, who created favorable conditions for your endeavors, be it comrades at the place of work or your wives, husbands, your families and friends.

They all assisted in a good cause, and therefore they, too, deserve our sincere thanks.

We firmly believe, comrades, esteemed friends, that your outstanding results at work and your example, will inspire us to new creative deeds to the benefit of the further development of our beautiful homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic! [applause]

IMPROVED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO STRENGTHEN DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

LD301400 Prague CTK in English 1108 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--The increasingly complex internal and external conditions force the Czechoslovak economy to make more effective use of raw materials. Indices of the plan in the improved system of management after 1980 will help strengthen the intensive factors of development.

The basic factors to be applied in economic management have been tested since 1978 in selected enterprises. This made it possible to differentiate indices correctly stimulating workers in harmony with national interests to increase quality and effectiveness from factors encouraging excessive weight of the products and waste.

Czechoslovakia today pays 50 percent more for imported raw materials, fuels and energy than at the beginning of the 1970's. Therefore it must earn 50 percent more on export revenues, as this required increase can no longer be covered by exports of top-quality consumer goods which, as a result, are often lacking on the home market.

Czechoslovakia consumes more raw materials and energy than other advanced states in terms of the indicator of national income creation. The orientation so far on indices of volume, on gross production made enterprises catch up with the plan through excessive consumption of material. In the building industry, for example, steel constructions with excessive weight are used in the construction of low-rise buildings as this facilitates the fulfillment of the plan. Engineering plants are not interested in introducing new products not requiring much material and cooperation has been also abused because the more purchased component parts the product contained, the easier was the plan fulfilled.

From 1981, the enterprises will be assessed according to the index of their own performance, created by taking away material costs including cooperation, costs of services, fuels, energy and fines from total performances. The index of the enterprise's performance will influence the decisive part of wage funds, and will be used to express qualitative tasks of the plan, in particular labor productivity. As regards the quality of production and effective innovation of the assortment, the plan will determine the share of first-quality products, the share of technically progressive, and luxury goods, to be sold for advantageous prices while unfavorable prices will be set for technically obsolete and low-quality products.

HAMAN ADDRESSES PARTY CHAIRMEN AT CONSULTATIVE MEETING

LD301244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] A consultative meeting of chairmen of party organizations from industrial sectors, ministries, central institutions and trade unions took place at the headquarters of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague yesterday. Josef Haman, secretary of the party's Central Committee, spoke about the major tasks facing party organizations connected with the elaboration of the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The participants then discussed the work of party organizations in implementing the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

END TO 'OLD, BAD PRACTICES' IN INDUSTRY STRESSED

AU291400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Honestly in Every Job"]

[Excerpts] Irresponsibility, the lack of a concept as regards work and a complete lack of awareness are both the root and the common denominator of abuses that deserve criticism. We must end the practice of having all those present at meetings agree with the adopted measure only to find that deeds and words become two different things once the meeting is over. Recognizing that the effectiveness and quality of all work must distinctly improve means nothing so long as it is not accompanied by concrete deeds.

The set of measures is very demanding and nothing would be more harmful than if in some places people were to rely on the old, bad practices--searching for ways of evading the demands. A resolute end must be put to such practices as soon as they are discovered. We cannot retreat from the demanding conditions because, as a consequence, it would be impossible to maintain the achieved standard of living.

Leading the working people to effective and quality (physical and intellectual) work, and stimulating them to work out for themselves how to improve their work, and how to make it more effective for society and more economic in the interest of our society's needs is of paramount importance. As was already the case with the experiment designed to raise the quality of products and the efficiency of management, we will draw the appropriate consequences from poor and inefficient work. We will penalize the remuneration funds and so forth. Only an active approach and conscious and responsible behavior can make the perfected system of management strengthen the people's socioeconomic security. "The practical implementation of the new measures," says the report of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, "which in many respects constitutes a parting of the ways with the familar forms and methods of work and management. with hack work and inertia, inadequate flexibility in operating management, will require courage and consistent application."

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS RESULTS OF BRNO FAIR

AU300924 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Apr 80 p 2

[Svatopluk Smutny commentary in the column "We Comment": "The Fair"]

[Excerpts] A fair is, first of all, mainly a commercial affair, a place where contacts are established and mutual deliveries are arranged both for abroad and for the domestic market. Consumer goods play an important role in the balance of Czechoslovak exports. This has been particularly true in the last few years because--apart from fulfilling the planned tasks well--such exports were filling quite a number of gaps every year, gaps resulting from the nonfulfillment of the planned intentions as regards exports of engineering products, and thus contributing toward the acquisition of necessary foreign currency. This was successfully achieved thanks to the considerable exertions of the production enterprises, and also to the commercial skills of the workers of corresponding foreign trade organizations.

We must praise the majority of workers of the foreign trade organizations participating in the international consumer goods fair [in Brno]. [paragraph continues]

We must also praise them for showing a high degree of activity from the first day of the fair to the last and for striving, in cooperation with the production representatives present, to achieve the best possible results with the signing of important contracts for exports both for this year and next.

On the other hand, at certain exhibition stands a social atmosphere, rather than a commercial one, reigned; the same was true of the negotiating rooms of certain economic production units.

Foreign trade is a sensitive area, where the result is determined by many factors--by the flexibility of production, attention to foreign development, implementation of scientific-research knowledge and so forth; but it is mainly determined by the people, by the purposeful cooperation of production and trade and the attitude surrounding its engagement. It is absolutely necessary to fight to assert oneself in the international division of labor. Nothing should be left to chance. One should literally spare neither time nor effort, because any hesitation might mean the loss of a position that can only be regained with difficulty and at a high price. At this year's fair certain foreign firms were satisfied with exhibiting less than in previous years--of course, one is saving everywhere--but they most definitely did not in the least reduce their efforts to do good business. The fair was held on our home ground and we had every opportunity to mobilize the utmost energy for it, but not all participants were successful in doing so.

The contracts concluded amounted to more than Kcs2.5 billion, two thirds of which are accounted for by export deals. Particularly good contracts were concluded by Drevounia, Exico, Centrotex, Imex, Pragoexport, Omnia and Jablonex, but even in these organizations the analysis of the trade activities at the fair will certainly show where the results could still be improved. Other foreign trade organizations must study with particular thoroughness their capabilities and the results achieved, since they brought far less than expected to the common balance scales. It will be particularly necessary to inquire whether the full price increases bearable were realized in all instances. It seems that in certain cases there was a lack of courage to ask for the corresponding price for high quality goods.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN LIGHT INDUSTRY DELEGATION--A six-man delegation of experts from a department of the Hungarian Ministry of Light Industry, led by Minister Mrs Janos Keseru, arrived on 21 April in the CSSR. Accompanied by Slovak Minister of Industry A. Kusalik, the guests then visited knitting factories in western Slovakia. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR--R. Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier, received B. Gordeyev, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and I. Davydov, USSR deputy minister of trade, in Prague on 21 April to discuss with them the deepening of the mutual economic cooperation, and particularly the prerequisites for a further increase of the mutual goods exchange. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

WRITERS COOPERATION WITH SFRY--A plan of cooperation between the Czechoslovak Writers Union and the Yugoslav Writers Federation has been signed by J. Kadlec, secretary of the Czechoslovak Writers Union, and T. Pavcek, member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Writers Federation. [Text] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 19 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

SHEEP RAISING FIGURES--South Moravian farmers are raising 63,000 sheep, which is more than one-fourth of all sheep in the Czech lands. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 18 Apr 80 p 1 AU]

FIRE IN PRAGUE--A fire that raged in the central Bohemian timber processing works in Prague caused damage estimated at Kcs5.5 million. The fire was probably caused by a careless welder. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 26 Apr 80 p 8 AU]

HOFFMAN DENIES PRESENCE OF GDR ARMY IN AFRICA

LD291116 Hamburg DPA in German 0934 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin, GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffman has categorically denied the presence of GDR army units in Africa. In an article in the SED organ EINHEIT to mark the coming 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, he calls assertions in the Western press to the effect that "thousands of members of the National People's Army are allegedly spreading world revolution in Africa and are blocking the sources of raw materials of the capitalist industrialized states" nothing but "anticommunist horror stories," according to Information Bureau West.

Hoffman writes that in truth "there were and are no units of our National People's Army in any African country." He says that the frequently mentioned Willi Saenger Parachute Batallion, which Western intelligence experts claim to have located first in Angola and then in Ethiopia, is stationed "not in Africa or Asia, but, as before, on the territory of the GDR."

TISCH ADDRESSES EAST BERLIN MAY DAY RALLY

DW010812 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0703 GMT 1 May 80

[Speech by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and FDGB National Executive Committee Chairman, at the rally on East Berlin's Karl-Marx-Allee marking the opening of the 1980 May Day demonstration--live]

[Text] Dear people of Berlin, dear comrades and friends, dear foreign guests:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the National Executive Committee of the Free German Trade Union Federation, and the National Council of the National Front I convey to to you greetings and congratulations on 1 May 1980. [applause]

For 90 years now the international workers class, the entire progressive mankind, has been demonstrating on the first day of May for peace and democracy, for a life of social security and justice, and for happiness and confidence in the future.

Dear comrades and friends: On this fighting day and holiday, the working people of the GDR demonstrate with outstanding results the further strengthening of our socialist fatherland. We have scored good headway in the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Party Congress. The working people in urban and rural areas in deligent work and with great initiative have tackled the new, greater tasks of the 1980 economic plan. Under the tested slogan: Greater effectiveness from every mark, every hour of worktime, every gram of material, an effort is being made in the combines and plants in industry and in agriculture, as well as in othe social sectors, toward achieving and surpassing the plan targets under socialist competition.

In this effort the working people of Berlin are in the forefront. The features of our capital are changing from one day to the next. Something new emerges everywhere. The variety of the political scientific and cultural life in our Berlin makes the city more and more a point of attraction for visitors from home and from abroad. A socialist metropolis, the city of peace, the lively center of our country--this is Berlin, the capital of the GDR. [applause]

All citizens, the workers collectives, the youth, the members of the National People's Army and the other protective and security organs deserve gratitude and recognition for the grandiose feats performed everywhere in our republic. [applause]

On this day we say once again: Under the leadership of the party of the working class, its general secretary, our friend and Comrade Erich Honecker, we will also in the future do everything with our full strength and determination for the glory and honor of our German Democratic Republic. [applause, cheers]

Dear friends: Our era is marked by the worldwide, revolutionary struggle for peace and socialism, for social and national liberation of the peoples. The progressive forces increasingly determine the course of history. The victorious advance of socialism is irresistible; the aspirations of the peoples for self-determination and social changes are irresistible. The achievements of the progressive forces increasingly characterize the revolutionary change in the world.

This change was initiated by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The historic victory of the Soviet Army over Hitlerite fascism also cleared the road for us toward establishing a social system in keeping with the dignity of man. This is why in the 35th year of liberation we once again aver our profound friendship with the Soviet people. We will guard it as we would the apple of our eye. The alliance with the Soviet Union is the basis of our successful advance; it is solid and unshakable.

Our greetings and our gratitude go to the peoples of the Soviet Union, their leading force, the party of Lenin. We greet the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause, cheers]

Dear working people of the capital, dear guests: We observe this year's May Day in the awareness that socialism needs peace, creates peace and defends it with determination. Europe is experiencing the longest period of peace in its history. Immense efforts were necessary on our continent to repress the forces of cold war and to succesfully initiate the policy of detente.

We share in the shaping of that era. Our demonstration, therefore, is marked by the intensified struggle for peace and disarmament, for peaceful coexistence and detente, for security in Europe and throughout the world.

The reactionary forces of imperialism are currently using unprecedented anticommunist agitation, threats, blackmail and boycott measures in seeking to trample on the fruits of the detente process. The peace-loving forces in the world, however, will not allow the continents to become the theater of cold war again with all its consequences. What will triumph is peace, understanding between peoples and social progress.

Dear friends: From the capital of Berlin we direct our greetings to the peoples of the socialist community. We convey our greetings and our solidarity to all peoples fighting for their national independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America. [applause] We greet the working people in the whole world who jointly with us demonstrate for identical goals today. [applause]

The international workers class is observing its fighting day and holiday for the 90th time in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. Long live the workers class of the GDR and its leading force, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. [applause cheers] Long live and may the united action of the international workers class strengthen in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. Long live the first of May 1980. [loud applause, cheers]

FORMER NATO SECRETARY DISCUSSES MILITARY, DEFECTION ON TV

DW291849 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1800 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Special program "From NATO headquarters," featuring an Ulrich Makosch interview with defector, former NATO headquarters secretary Imelda Verrept in East Berlin--recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Makosch] Well over a year ago I had an eppertunity here to intreduce to you a courageous woman, Ursel Lorenzen. She had turned her back on NATO and in the meantime, at a widely noted international press conference in Berlin, she justified her step and produced proof to the world public on NATO's aggressive policy.

In this connection I may recall the question asked of Mrs Lorenzen at the time whether there are some other, honest, courageous people in NATO who possibly would no longer be prepared to bear the responsibility for what is happening in NATO. Mrs Lorenzen at the time answered the question in the affirmative.

Today, dear viewers, may I be allowed to intreduce to you a woman who just recently moved to the German Democratic Republic, the woman who typed the NATO missile decision. Mrs Imelda, I welcome you cordially on the territory of the German Democratic Republic. I thank you for having responded to my invitation to appear for this interview and surely thus also to the wish of many viewers.

Here she is pictured just recently, still in NATO headquarters; here together with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, with a citation upon the changeover from the NATO SHAPE Support Group to the NATO Secretariat General; and shown here during the preparation for a NATO Council meeting. Now she has turned her back on NATO.

You are facing a television camera for the first time today, Mrs Verrept. Are you nervous?

[Answer] Oh yes, quite.

[Question] I know you speak French and English, naturally your mother tongue, Dutch; and I thank you most cordially for having declared your self willing to grant this interview in German.

[Answer] This is correct. Unfortunately the German language causes me some trouble, and I ask the televiewers to pardon my errors. I ask your understanding if I look at my slip of paper on which I have written some notes in my mother tongue.

[Question] Mrs Verrept, you had a well-paid job as a secretary. Why does a NATO secretary quit this job? After all, it is a decision entailing grave consequences to leave NATO and to find asylum in the GDR.

[Answer] This is a long story, and many things played a role there. I tried to educate myself to adopt a critical attitude, and in so doing I did some thinking about the problems in the world. I watched the Vietnam War and arrived at the conclusion that the Americans were committing a crime there. This became particularly clear to me when I was working in the NATO SHAPE Support Group at the time. This is a U.S. support unit. I was shocked how some officers there had no scruples talking about how to torture and kill Vietnamese.

When I was employed with NATO later I had access to secret documents, and I could see for myself that NATO is playing with war, wants war, and also prepares it.

The Brussels missile decision, which I personally typed, by the way, in my opinion was for me the ultimate impetus for moving over to the GDR. The step taken by Mrs Lorenzen showed me how something could be done about it.

[Question] I read some of the big bourgeois newspapers of Western Europe, what they wrote after you had left NATO. They said, for example, that you had lost your nerve.

[Answer--laughing] Is that so? It is true I nearly lost my nerve sometimes when I typed documents on nuclear, biological and chemical warfare, the so-called NBC documents. When Ursel Lorenzen moved to the GDR there was a great deal of speculating among the personnel.

[Question] The film surely was shown there.

[Answer] Yes. At first, many of them were convinced that she had been kidnapped or had been given an injection, and some of them have continued to believe this to this day, and they cannot, or refuse to, understand acts of conviction.

[Question] The documents on this table here which serve this interview include a photograph of NATO headquarters in Brussels. We might perhaps take a look at it. We have made an enlargement on the photo wall, so that you can show us where you worked. So, here we have enlarged the photo; where did you work?

[Answer] I worked here on the ground floor. This is where Mr Luns is accommodated with his Secretariat. This is the Situation Center. This here on the first floor is the Political Department. This is the Department for Press and information. But, Mr Makosch, this is an old picture.

[Question] I confess, Mrs Verrept, it is a few years old. But NATO, the press center, does not spoil us very much and surely is not [word indistinct].

[Answer] Well, I have brought a diagram, and as you can see....

[Question] ...May I hold it for you?

[Answer] ...Quite a bit has been added. This is an entertainment center that has been built for the personnel. Then there is here a ground floor installation; one can see the security zone here exactly, which is all (?round). Then I worked here. This is where Mr Luns is sitting with his Secretariat. This is the Situation Center. This here on the first floor is the Political Department. This then is the press and information center again.

[Question] ADN reported on 10 April that you had access to many hundred secret NATO documents.

[Answer] Yes, this is true. For nearly 7 years I worked in the French pool. This is part of the international Secretariat which is subordinate to the Secretariat General of the NATO Council. I typed about 25 to 30 pages a day, and you can figure out for yourself what accumulates in these many years.

What this involved was documents from various fields of the NATO Council, for example, from the Nuclear Planning Group, the Defense Planning Committee, the Political Office, and others. Besides, many documents of my colleagues went through my hands as a result of proofreading.

[Question] And the classification degree, what about that?

[Answer] This differed. This ranged from NATO confidential, NATO secret, NATO top secret, and also NATO cosmic, which is even more secret. I remember very well one of the first documents of 1973. It was an inquiry of the then incumbent supreme commander of SHAPE, General Goodpaster, to the then incumbent U.S. Secretary of Defense Schlesinger. This exchange of letters involved conceptional questions concerning nuclear warfare by the United States against the Soviet Union. I felt hot and cold, how cynically and easily they dealt with actions against the Soviet Union and set plans for nuclear destruction.

[Question] What other documents, do you think, should the public learn about to be able to judge the whole dangerousness and aggressiveness of this NATO pact?

[Answer] It would be best if it learned about all of them. Time permitting I would like to cite a few, though the selection is difficult. I will provide more detailed information about it at another opportunity.

There are many so-called MBFR documents on the disarmament negotiations in Vienna. Therein NATO has stipulated guidelines for its negotiations delegations. It can be proved that NATO does not want disarmament. It procrastinates the negotiations and intentionally puts up difficulties. It wants to deceive and defraud the socialist countries.

I had opportunity to find that many working groups of the NATO Council increasingly work out documents in which they deal with problems in various non-European and European (?countries). In public, however, Mr Luns and other politicians deny this.

In these documents it is described how hotbeds of crisis can be created, how situations of crisis can be aggravated and exploited to the advantage of NATO. This applies, for example, to Africa, the Middle East, China, Albania, Portugal, and so forth.

On 8 April, a day after my departure from NATO, I was supposed to type a 40-page document about Afghanistan.

But of particular significance is the missile decision of December 1979 which I, as I said, typed. It bears the number NPG--which stands for nuclear planning group--D-79-4, and the title reads: [gives title in French], meaning modernization of the NATO long range nuclear forces in the war theater. The classification is NATO secret.

[Question] It is a foregone conclusion that NATO will term malicious slander what you are saying here tonight, Mrs Verrept? I have here before me the Bonn paper DIE WELT of 11 April. It says that the NATO secretary knew secret information but not stop secret information, and an official NATO spokesman has declared that you did not have any access at all to secret documents.

[Answer] You know, you have a fine German proverb which says in effect that you can very well take home with you what you have in black and white. We have something similar in Dutch [gives the Dutch version].

Ever since Ursel Lorenzen left NATO I seriously considered my departure as well. This is why I put a number of documents aside and brought them along to the GDR. I can prove my testimony to the public at any time.

[Question] How did you manage that, Mrs Verrept?

[Answer] I do not want to talk about it because some people in NATO might get into unnecessary trouble as a result. Therefore I ask you to understand.

[Question] I think we should respect that. My next question, Mrs Verrept: What role is played by the Federal Republic in NATO?

[Answer] Surely Mr Malosch I am not the right person to answer this question, yet if you work in NATO for many years and get a look at many documents and minutes on negotiations, you sense something. The smaller NATO countries do not always agree. They are being intimidated. This surely was so in the case of the missile decision. I am familiar with the minutes on the foreign ministers' meeting of 12 December 1979. It was here that Foreign Minister Genscher came up with the legend of the threat and intimidated the smaller NATO states in various ways.

[Question] You were with NATO for 7 years, which is a long time. What is the fundamental finding that these 7 years have conveyed to you?

[Answer] Well, to use just a few words: The NATO course is dangerous and aimed at war. I could no longer reconcile service in NATO with my conscience. This is why I left.

[Question] Surely you have personal plans and wishes. You mentioned something to take home a while ago.

[Answer] You do not have a new homeland that fast, and surely I will grow accustomed it. There is a lot to be done, much work to do. I have to furnish an apartment. In the 3 weeks following 8 April, I saw a bit of the GDR, new Berlin, the new Dresden. I was in the palace of the republic; I got to know friendly and cooperative people. This is why a bit of time passed until this interview. May I voice two wishes at this point, please?

[Question] Why certainly.

[Answer] I would like to convey some greetings to Belgium [conveys greetings in Dutch].

[Question] As I understood it they were greetings to your family at home and to your friends. Mrs Verrept, can you imagine after Ursel Lorenzen last year and now that you have granted us this interview here in the GDR, some more people from NATO could be sitting here?

[Answer] Why not? Such a decision is difficult, of course, and I am a bit familiar with the personnel. Since 1974 I have been elected to the NATO Council's Personnel Committee each year. There I was the chairman of the working group for women and social affairs. I also worked in Washington and The Hague. I believe that most people are already properly motivated toward NATO; they believe that being apolitical is best. This is why it is possible to make this policy with them. But there are also some people who think and ponder.

I asked an acquaintance just recently: Are you aware of what kind of work you are doing here? And she replied: You know, I have two children. I simply need the money. There is a lot of anxiety.

[Question] You had yet another wish which you wanted to voice.

[Answer] I would like to express my gratitude to the authorities in the GDR, and at the same time I thank the people who helped me after my changeover.

[Question] Thank you very much, Mrs Verrept. Prior to the interview I read a quotation from the West Berlin paper TAGESSPIEGEL with which I would like to wind up this interview. After your step TAGESSPIEGEL listened around in NATO and reported from there: We have very intelligent secretaries here. Some of the ladies are more intelligent than their bosses. I do not have this knowledge of the executive floors of NATO, dear audience, but jointly with you I would like to thank a courageous, upright woman whom we got to know tonight, for this interview and for her step which deserves our esteem, and to wish you the best in the future.

[Answer] Thank you very much.

ACTIVITIES, SPEECHES REPORTED AT BRANDENBURG PEACE RALLY

Opening; Speeches

LD261715 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0859 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Potsdam--Today a peace rally marking the 25th anniversary of the day in 1945 when the victorious Red Army brought freedom to the antifascist resistance fighters in Brandenburg-Goerden jail, brought together tens of thousands of Brandenburg citizens together with Erich Honecker, secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other party and state leaders.

Present at the rally with Erich Honecker were, among others, members and candidate members of the SED Politburo Joachim Herrmann, Guenter Mittag, Alfred Newmann and Egon Krenz; Otto Funke, chairman of the Executive of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters; Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR; and Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

USSR Ambassador Abrasimov spoke after Erich Honecker and emphasized that the coming decade will lead to the further strengthening and development of world socialism and will bring fresh successes in the struggle to safeguard a lasting peace. He recalled that 35 years ago the first Soviet tank, which had pursued the fascists from the Volga and left an arduous road behind it, reached the walls of the Brandenburg-Goerden jail. The Soviet people are well aware of the great sacrifice also made by the German antifascists in the struggle against Nazi domination. The Soviet communists are genuinely pleased that "in the socialist GDR new generations of people have grown up and are growing up who are continuing the glorious path of the German antifascists and who are prepared to fight to the finish for the sacred cause of communism and who regard friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR as the apple of their eye."

Petr Abrasimov said that today, where the imperialist forces are concentrating on a counter-attack against detente, peace and the rights of peoples, the unity of action of the countries of socialism in defense of these, the greatest values, is more important than ever. There is no doubt, he said, that our countries will fulfill with honor this historic mission. To great applause he added that in the West one should not forget that the forth-coming anniversary of the day of victory[over Hitlerite Germany] is also a serious unambiguous warning to all lovers of war adventures who have forgotten the lessons of history and who flirt with military adventures.

At this historic place for the peoples of the GDR and the USSR, the Soviet ambassador expressed his firm conviction that the 1980s will bring new successes in communist construction in the Soviet Union and in shaping a developed socialist society in the GDR.

The rally closed with the Internationale.

After the unveiling of a memorial plaque to members of the 32d Guards Armored Regiment and the 62d Guards Cavalry Regiment of the Soviet Army, Erich Honecker had a cordial talk with Lt Grigoriy Belov and the commander of the legendary T-34, Konstantin Sacharov.

Then there was an emotional meeting with 400 former inmates of the Brandenburg-Goerden jail. Later, hundreds of workers from the Brandenburg steel and rolling mill gave their guests a hearty welcome at the factory gates. At present the works produces some 40 percent of all the crude steel and 25 percent of the rolled steel in the GDR.

Honecker Speech

AU291830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Apr 80 p 3

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at the 26 April Brandenburg rally to mark 35th anniversary of Soviet Red Army's liberation of Brandenburg-Goerden Jail]

[Text] Dear citizens of Brandenburg and the area, dear comrades of the antifascist resistance, dear friends and comrades:

For me it is a special honor to convey to you the most cordial and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers at this powerful rally to mark the 35th anniversary of our people's liberation by the glorious Soviet Armed Forces. (sustained strong applause, cheers) With deep emotion we stand at the site dedicated to the fallen heroes of the antifascist resistance. Their cold-blooded murder epitomizes a system which has not yet completely vanished. Their sacrificial death and legacy are an exhortation to us and a challenge to fight for a world in which the peoples can go about their peaceful business without anxiety and fear. In bowing our heads in reverence before the people from 19 European countries who lost their lives under the guillotine of the fascist executioners at Brandenburg-Goerden Jail, we renew our resolve to fight on for a world of peace, freedom and justice. (strong applause, chanting. "Peace, friendship, solidarity!")

We pay tribute to the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the liberation by the Soviet Union and all forces of the anti-Hitlerite coalition as an event of truly world historic significance. The victory over fascism achieved by the merger of the Red Army on the decisive front of World War II, placed an imperishable milestone, indicating the progress of the peoples. It will tell of the strength and invincibility of socialism far into the future. It states the fact that progress is stronger than reaction, humanity stronger than barbarity. That victory 35 years ago convincingly proved that history finally sweeps away all those who try to oppose its evolutionary laws.

Mankind was able to take a liberated breath 35 years ago. The rule of the worst reaction until then, the brown Nazi regime, was over with. Those who, in their aggressive imperialist megalomania, had attempted to subdue the entire world had suffered a crushing defeat. They conducted their war of conquest to that end and bathed many countries in a sea of blood and tears, but finally they had to accept an unconditional surrender, signed on 8 May 1945 in Berlin-Karlshorst.

Dear friends and comrades: At that time, German imperialism wanted to celebrate its greatest triumph on the soil of the first socialist country of the world, the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

But it was on the battlefields of the Soviet Union, near Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad and in the Kursk Bulge, where it suffered its worst defeat. The heroic struggle of the Soviet people, their Leninist Communist Party and their glorious armed forces, the victory over Hitlerite fascism opened up new prospects for all peoples. They became reality in the tremendous changes in favor of socialism, national and social liberation, and the anti-imperialist movement. Today nobody can ignore the fact that the face of the earth has fundamentally changed owing to the victory over Hitlerite fascism. (sustained and strong applause cheers for the USSR, chanting of "Druzhba--friendship!")

As you all know a new age began in the lives of our people on 8 May 1945. For us, the former prisoners in the fascist Brandenburg-Goerden jail, it began, as we all felt, when on 27 April 1945 we saw the first Soviet tank. Whenever I visit your town, this memory comes alive. With our liberation by the glorious Soviet Army, the end of the Nazi regime was at hand. German antifascists, too, had staked their lives on creating a decisive precondition for a happy future for our people. (strong applause, cheers for the antifascist resistance fighters)

Communists, social democrats and Christians--all of us then vowed: Never again fascism. We vowed to dedicate ourselves to building a new Germany. We had always dreamed of that. Certain that it would happen one day, not just a few upright Germans walked to the scaffold. Our people have found their true home in the GDR, the first worker-peasant state on German soil, our socialist fatherland. (strong applause, chanting "GDR--our fatherland!")

The antifascist legacy is being implemented here. Together with us, all peoples who cherish peace may rest assured that there exists on German soil a state in which fascism has been extirpated and from which war will never start again. (stormy applause, cheers for the GDR)

We think respectfully of the 20 million Soviets who gave their lives for the victory over Hitler's Germany. We commemorate our comrades and friends from many nations who unfortunately did not live to see this victory. Their spirit is, and will remain, in our midst. There is no greater task than to fight in their spirit for peace in the world, for democracy and socialism. (strong applause)

Dear friends and comrades, dear Brandenburgers: We are celebrating our liberation anniversary at a time when much is at stake for the future of nations. Peace, made possible by the Soviet victory at the decisive front of World War II and enjoyed by Europe for 3½ decades, is once again exposed to serious dangers. The most aggressive forces of imperialism, particularly in the United States, are seeking by their unscrupulous policy to switch from detente to confrontation. They have considerably exacerbated the world situation. The underlying motive is their quest for economic and military spheres of influence by which they want to change the global banance of power in their facor. By NATO's arms buildup, the Brussels decision on missiles and their policy of boycott, blackmail and force against independent countries, they threaten ultimately to call into question all that has been achieved on the road of peaceful coexistence. We solemnly vow here that it must not come to this. (stormy applause) We therefore from this rally call for a determined struggle to defend and safeguard peace in Europe and the world. (applause, cheers) Mankind must not be allowed to drift into a nuclear war in the wake of imperialist machinations.

The most important point on the agenda of international politics is ending the arms race and practical measures of military detente on the basis of equal security. [paragraph continues]

Our people and other nations rightly expect all who bear the responsibility of government to solve issues of conflict peacefully by the use of reason and goodwill. The 1980's in our view should become a decade of disarmament, a decade of fresh progress to guarantee a lasting peace.

There can be no solidarity with those who by their adventurism want to push the world back into the whirlpool of cold war, against sound reason and good will. If our vow--that war must never again start from German soil--is to be fulfilled, then the people who still have not come to terms with the past must help defend the fabric of European treaties, including the Helsinki Final Act, against its enemies. (strong applause)

It is self-evident that the GDR will continue to advocate political detente complemented by disarmament at the side of the Soviet Union and its other allies. This was reaffirmed by our people in their declaration of intent on the Berlin peace initiative by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. By their 13.1 million signatures they expressed their view that socialism and peace belong forever together, that we will struggle incessantly for the task of our time--the securing of peace. (sustained, stormy applause, cheers)

Dear comrades and friends: In our country we have used the historic chance of the liberation and implemented the lessons of history. We can state with joy that our GDR is prospering and developing successfully, in fraternal affiliation with the Soviet Union, as a firm component of the socialist community of states. We have achieved great things and today we are working on goals which require no lesser efforts. In accordance with the decisions of the SED's Ninth Party Congress, the developed socialist society is taking increasing shape in our country. Much depends on the results of the year 1980 and that is well understood in our country. The stronger economic performance toward which we are directing our efforts in preparation for the SED's Tenth Party Congress, is designed to enable securing the material and cultural living standard of the people and to further increase it.

The great initiatives of these weeks and months prove that we are on the right path. They reflect at the same time the pride of the working people over the historic changes which have come about in our country in the 35 years since the liberation. These achievements met the highest hopes which had accompanied the new beginning and they even surpassed them in many ways. Such diligence benefits our people. No exploiter can enrich himself from the labor of our people and its fruits. No warmonger can misuse them, because in our state there is no one interested in war and cashing in on weapons profits.

A reliable bastion of peace and socialism developed with the power of the workers and peasants in our country in the center of Europe. We have been granted solidarity, especially by our Soviet friends and we grant it to many peoples in the anti-imperialist struggle for national and social liberation. The antifascists know better than anybody else from difficult years what international solidarity means. It lives in our people, especially in our youth, and here lies another great force. This great force will contribute to securing peace for decades to come. (stormy applause, chants of "Long live international solidarity!")

Dear Brandenburgers, dear comrades and friends: Friendship with the Soviet Union has accompanied the GDR's course from the beginning. Since then it has penetrated deeper into the daily life of the people. Today it is closer and firmer than ever before. Fraternal cooperation has developed which could hardly have been envisaged by some people 3 1/2 decades ago in its universality and quality.

Our two states and peoples are solving tremendous tasks in the building of socialism and communism, inspired by the close militant community of the SED and the CPSU. [paragraph continues]

They are firmly linked to each other and assist one another in any situation. The glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, the sons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War and the GDR's National People's Army work jointly, struggle jointly, protect jointly the revolutionary achievements of the workers, peasants and the intelligentsia of the GDR. (strong applause, chanting "Glory and honor to the party, whenever it calls we are ready!") This is the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975 coming alive. This is the expression of the living force of our fraternal alliance. It will be inviolable for all times. (stormy applause, shouts of "Drushba--friendship!")

Dear Brandenburgers, dear friends and comrades: On the occasion of our 35th liberation anniversary, we convey to Lenin's land our fraternal salute. We greet Soviet communists, the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, our friend and comrade, our fellow militant, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (stormy applause, cheers for Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev). We salute all antifascist resistance fighters, all who espouse peace and progress throughout the world. Long live the 35th anniversary! (sustained stormy applause, cheers for the SED Central Committee and its general secretary Erich Honecker, chanting of "FDJ-SED", "GDR--our fatherland!", renewed cheers for German-Soviet friendship).

USSR's Abrasimov Speech

AU291435 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 80 p 3

["Excerpt" from speech given by USSR Ambassador to the GDR, Petr Abrasimov at a rally in Brandenburg on 26 April in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the liberation by the Red Army of the Brandenburg-Goerden concentration camp]

[Excerpt] At the threshold of the eighties, the activities of reactionary imperialist circles have sharply increased. They are not ready to accept the fact that the influence of the forces of progress and peace have grown in the international arena and that the national liberation movement has achieved new victories. Those circles, especially in the United States and some other NATO countries not far from here, are attempting to repeat the cold war in a new edition that is even more dangerous to mankind and they are fueling the lunatic weapons race in order to gain military supremacy over the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. They are waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan, whose people have taken the path to a new life. Those actions go hand in hand with an utterly hypocritical and impudent propaganda campaign.

The USSR, the GDR and the other fraternal countries answer these actions with increased efforts in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. The comprehensive program of disarmament measures for the eighties submitted to the United Nations by the USSR with the support of the other countries of the socialist community is proof of that.

Honecker Raps Rescue Attempt

DW271644 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1748 GMT 26 Apr 80

["Excerpt" from address by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at meeting with workers of the Brandenburg electric steel works on 26 April--recorded]

[Text] The next 5-year plan will be a peace plan.

But at the same time the international bourgeoisie is busy driving the world from a phase of detente into a phase of confrontation. Well, you heard yesterday how miserably the usurpatory attempt made by the most reactionary imperialist circles of the United States ended--the attempt to violate the sovereignty of an independent state with military means, aimed at creating the prerequisites for smashing the Iranian people's revolution.

It is very important for us to realize that the statement our party made. In particular, the analysis we made at the 11th Central Committee Plenum has been fully and absolutely confirmed by developments in the world, by the acute aggravation of the international situation caused by the most aggressive imperialist circles.

Yesterday I also agreed with Georges Marchais, the general secretary of the French Communist Party, that this aggravation has come about, because detente does not do the imperialists any good and they believe that by aggravating the situation they can prevent a further change in the balance of forces in the world or bring about a change to their advantage. We published today a joint SED-CPF statement which contains our opinion on the present situation and what should be done on the part of the GDR and French working classes for contributing to the safeguarding of peace and, in this context, to a peaceful future of the nations.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PCF SECRETARY MARCHAIS

Arrival 25 April

LD251236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1158 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, arrived in Berlin today at the invitation of general secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker. He is accompanied by Pierre Juquin, member of the French Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau.

The representatives of both parties began a detailed exchange of views which is taking place in a cordial atmosphere and which reflects the close fraternal relations between the SED and the French Communist Party.

The meeting is being attended by SED representatives Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Egon Winkelmann, head of the Department for International Relations; and Alfred Marter, deputy head of a department in the SED Central Committee.

Cordial Talks Held

LD252130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party (PCF), arrived in the GDR today for a visit at the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary. He is accompanied by Pierre Juquin, PCF Politburo member.

Today the representatives of the two parties conducted a prolonged exchange of opinions, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere and which reflect the close fraternal ties between the SED and the PCF.

Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais emphasized the importance of the meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament which will take place 28-29 April in Paris.

With this meeting the participating communist parties will document their resolute desire to make further decisive efforts in the interests of peace, disarmament and peaceful international cooperation.

On behalf of both their parties they declared their determination to strengthen their fraternal solidarity and cooperation in the spirit of the joint goals and ideals of the communist and workers movement. Corresponding measures were agreed. The results of the exchange of opinions were set down in a joint declaration of the two parties.

Taking part in the talks on behalf of the SED were: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary; Egon Winkelmann, head of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations, and Alfred Marter, deputy head of a SED Central Committee department.

Further Meeting; Departure

LD272158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], had a further meeting on Sunday. Marchais paid tribute to the close and fruitful relations between the SED and the PCF. Both politicians expressed their satisfaction with the discussions and underlined the significance of the joint declaration adopted as the outcome of their meeting.

Erich Honecker stressed the agreement in their assessment of the present international situation and the contribution which the two parties are making to peace, detente and international cooperation.

The French politicians, who returned to Paris the same day, were cordially seen off by Erich Honecker and other politicians.

Joint Statement Issued

LD252155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 25 Apr 80

["SED-French CP Joint Statement"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF], is visiting the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The talks between the two parties' representatives are proceeding in a cordial atmosphere and making possible an extensive exchange of opinions. Problems of peace, disarmament and security in particular are being emphasized.

The two parties have agreed on the following statement as a result of their consultations:

Europe is facing a decision on which its future depends. Either the policy of detente will triumph and peace becomes more secure through disarmament and the development of international cooperation, or our continent will be driven to the brink of war with the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe and the destruction of European civilization through a policy of confrontation and stepping up the arms race. No one can remain indifferent to this.

The German SED and the PCF see the guaranteeing of permanent peace as their primary goal. The fight against the material and spiritual preparation for war belongs to the traditions of the anti-imperialist and antifascist struggle of the German and French communists. Peace, security, friendship and cooperation are vital for the peoples of the GDR and France who have jointly experienced a turbulent and painful history.

Europe, which was the starting point of the two disastrous and murderous world wars experienced by humanity, must repel the new nuclear escalation and the increase in tension which U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies, and particularly the FRG, would like to push through, and that can be done.

The balance of power in the world has been permanently changed to the advantage of peace and progress. There are forces which can curb imperialism and which can force it to draw back and relinquish its aggressive plans. The world is changing.

With the liquidation of colonialist exploitation for hundreds of millions of people, the national liberation movement has achieved significant successes. Proof of this today is the mere scale of the popular movement in Africa; the victory of the Nicaraguan people; stepping up the democratic struggles in El Salvador and other Latin American countries; the Iranian peoples' determination vis-a-vis Carter's pressure and blackmail; and the fight of the Palestinian peoples for their legitimate rights. This mighty movement of peoples is striking further blows against imperialism. The imperialist counteroffensive has suffered defeat in Kampuchea, Cuba and Afghanistan.

Through the actions of multinational concerns, which are always accompanied by inflation, unemployment, economies and extensive exploitation and violation of liberties, the struggle of the working class and the forces of the people in the capitalist countries is being stepped up. They call for far-reaching political changes.

Socialism, which represents enormous historic progress, has confirmed its superiority in solving mankind's major problems. It ensures economic growth which is linked with satisfying social needs. It guarantees the basic rights of workers such as the right to work, medical care, education and culture, leisure and sport, and it gives them a sense of responsibility.

Through their development and their peace policy the socialist countries play a decisive role in preventing a new war, in consolidating international security and in continuing the process of detente. For this reason Europe is enjoying the longest period of peace it has ever known.

The creation of a socialist state on German soil, the GDR, its dynamic development and its active policies have made a special contribution to this. The existence of this state in the heart of Europe is more than ever an important factor for the security and peace of all peoples on the continent.

Confronted with deep crisis, imperialism is trying to put in doubt detente and international cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, cultural, sports and humanitarian field. It wants to stop the people's aspiration for democracy, social progress, peace and freedom.

Imperialism is aggravating the arms race. The military budgets of all major countries are being drastically increased. The United States is threatening military intervention. It is strengthening its military bases and concentrating its fleets and air combat forces in various regions. Together with its main allies it supports the most reactionary and racist regimes. In the same aggressive spirit imperialism is organizing intensive campaigns against the revolutionary and democratic forces, against the socialist countries.

Its targets are socialism and communism, which are shamefully defamed and distorted. It casts aspersions on the ideas of progress, freedom and humanitarianism.

The fruits of detente are an asset for which too heavy a price was paid in order to sacrifice them to greed for profits, hegemonistic aspirations and adventurism. There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. Over and over again the struggles of the peoples have cancelled out NATO plans. The people have the power to avert those dangers which threaten mankind.

The SED and the PCF are of the opinion that the struggle for peace requires a strengthening of the unity of action and the solidarity of all progressive and revolutionary forces. Together with all peace-loving people in the whole world they act on behalf of maintaining and consolidating detente. They attach particular importance to a constructive dialogue and to joint actions by communists, socialists, social democrats, Christian democrats, liberals, believers and nonbelievers.

Both parties hold the view that the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act is and remains the most important goal for security and permanent peace. They believe that the NATO decision on the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe represents a serious threat to the people and that everything should be done in order to smooth the way for negotiations on the question of medium-range missiles.

In this context the SED and the PCF consider it vital to act for:

--Rescinding the Brussels NATO decision on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe or the prevention of its implementation. This would make it possible to resume effective negotiations on the problematics of medium-range missiles.

--The ratification of the SALT II treaty by the United States.

--An agreement on initial, partial measures for the reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe, including the obligation to freeze the present levels.

--The swift preparation of the Madrid meeting of CSCE states and its constructive implementation as a phase on the road to consolidating and deepening detente.

--The convocation of an all-European conference on military disarmament and detente, whose first task would be to formulate confidence-building measur .

The SED and the PCF assume that a further deepening and contractual development of good-neighborly cooperation between the GDR and France are useful to peace and to the peoples of both states. They consider further measures for the development of political and economic as well as cultural and scientific ties to be imperative. The SED and the PCF are of the opinion that conditions are such at present that a new level of quality could be attained in mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of security and detente in Europe.

No one should stand apart in the fight for peace, security, international cooperation, detente and disarmament. However different may be political viewpoints and positions, assessments of the past, the present and the future, we have only one planet. Thus, coexistence and joint existence are a necessity.

Detente and social progress are as indivisible as peace and freedom are everywhere in the world. Peaceful coexistence does not mean social status quo.

The communists of the GDR and France declare their international solidarity with all fraternal parties and all liberation movements. They express solidarity with all peoples who are fighting for their independence and equality against neocolonialism and racism, for the opportunity to lead their lives with the right to democratic self-determination, to dispose freely of their natural riches, and also for the democratization of international political and economic ties.

On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union and the anti-Hitler coalition, which freed people from fascism, the German and French communists reaffirm their determination to do everything in their power in the new conditions of our epoch to make the 1980's years of military detente, disarmament and the restoration of a permament peace.

In order to attain this goal the SED and the PCF affirm their desire to deepen friendly and fruitful cooperation.

In this spirit and looking towards the future, both parties address the following appeal above all to the young people of both countries:

Young people of the GDR and France: This fight for permanent peace and for friendship between our peoples deserves your every effort. Join in this noble fight, which is of decisive importance for the security and happiness for the people of both our countries and all of Europe.

SINDERMANN, DELEGATION CONCLUDE BELGIUM VISIT

Meeting With King Baudouin

LD252356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Brussels--The president of the GDR Volkskammer, Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, was received in Brussels today by the Belgian head of state, King Baudouin.

Sindermann conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were cordially reciprocated by King Baudouin. During the meeting the Belgian head of state learned more about the GDR and its stand on international questions. King Baudouin took note with great interest of the GDR's proposal expanding bilateral relations.

Visits to Industrial Sites

LD252357 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Brussels--A GDR Volkskammer delegation, led by Horst Sindermann, today visited the Cockerill concern in Seraing near Liege. GDR industry has maintained cooperation with Belgium's biggest metallurgical enterprise since the start of the sixties.

Baron Pierre Clerdent, honorary president of the governing board, said the Cockerill concern used GDR machine tools. The concern is now preparing to install a rolling line in the Maxhuette Unterwellenborn Bezirk in the GDR. According to Baron Clerdent, the experiences of cooperation with the GDR would make joint representations on third markets possible.

While visiting Liege, a Belgian industrial town and a sister-town of Magdeburg, the Volkskammer delegation laid a wreath at the national monument to the Belgian antifascist resistance movement.

Departure for Berlin

LD262236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Brussels--The GDR People's Chamber delegation led by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, ended its 1-week visit to Belgium today and left Brussels for Berlin.

Sindermann was received by King Baudouin. The delegation held talks with the presidents of both houses of the Belgian Parliament and with senators and MPs.

Informing the press on the results of this visit, Sindermann said that in spite of the differing viewpoints, which are due to the different social systems of Belgium and the GDR, common views on many fundamental questions emerged in the course of the talks. This applied mainly to attempts to encourage the international process of detente in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and to contribute to stopping the arms race and to disarmament.

It was stressed that the development of bilateral cooperation between the GDR and Belgium could have a positive influence on the general international climate.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SYRIAN GRAND MUFTI

Meetings With Officials

AU291923 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26/27 Apr 80 p 7

["Islamic Dignitary: Deeply Impressed by this State: Delegation Under Grand Mufti Kaftarou at the National Council"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN)--On Friday [25 April] the delegation of highranking Islamic dignitaries under the leadership of Shaykh Ahmad Kaftarou, grand mufti of the Syrian Arab Republic, was received by Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front. Problems related to peace, disarmament and worldwide detente were discussed at the friendly meeting.

"Professor Correns assured the Grand Mufti on the fraternal solidarity of all forces united in the GDR National Front. He particularly underscored the Syrian people's contribution in the front of steadfastness for the interests of the Palestinian people."

Shaykh Ahmad Kaftarou expressed his pleasure with his meetings with the working people and personalities of the GDR's political and social life. He also expressed his pleasure with the great readiness for anti-imperialist solidarity that he found everywhere in the GDR.

At a friendly meeting with Horst Brasch, secretary general of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, Grand Mufti Kaftarou referred to the moving impressions obtained during his visit to the GDR and to the cordial friendship cherished by the GDR people for the Syrian people.

On Friday morning the guests visited the GDR state border and the Brandenburg Gate. On 24 April the Islamic dignitaries' delegation was received by Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, for friendly talks. Shaykh Kaftarou stressed the great responsibility of both Muslims and Christians based on the peace message of the two religions. "Muslims", he said, "are ready for this cooperation because they know that a new war would destroy the positive gains of mankind and its civilization."

On Thursday the Syrian delegation paid a visit to the Gotha research library and to the collection of Arab manuscripts stored there. Shaykh Kaftarou offered his thanks for the reception accorded him and expressed his pleasure and satisfaction that the GDR is also cultivating the cultural and scientific legacy of the Islamic countries.

Press Conference Held

LD291344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--The visit to the GDR by high-ranking Islamic dignitaries from Syria will contribute toward the deepening of friendship between the two peoples and the securing of peace through cooperation. The grand mufti of Syria, Shaykh Ahmad Kaftaru, expressed this conviction at a press interview in Berlin on Tuesday, the last day of the delegation's stay in the GDR.

There are various opportunities in cooperation between people of differing confessions and world outlooks in the common commitment to secure peace. "If we unite our efforts and use them wisely," Syria's highest Islamic signitary stressed, "we can make an important contribution to maintaining peace."

Shaykh Ahmad Kaftaru resolutely warned against the further accumulation of nuclear weapons and against the dangers threatening world peace as a result of "sick minds, aggressiveness and the desire for conquest."

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES CYPRIOT OFFICIAL

LD270934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Yeoryios Pelaghias, chief of protocol of the Cypriot Foreign Ministry, on Friday. They expressed the unanimous view that in light of the aggravated international situation, it is necessary to consistently continue on the path of detente, international security and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Oskar Fischer and Yeoryios Pelaghias spoke out for constructive and businesslike proceedings at the Madrid meeting, which is to contribute to the preparation and holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Oskar Fischer pointed out that boycotts, economic sanctions, blackmail and threats of military force or attacks are futile means of solving international problems. Negotiations, which correspond to the interests of the peoples, provide an opportunity to settle issues. Attention was drawn to the dangerous situation in the Near and Middle East, which has been caused by a policy of intense imperialist pressure on the states of that region.

The interlocutors expressed concern over the fact that this is having a negative influence on the situation in the Eastern Mediterranean and subsequently on the settlement of the Cyprus problem.

GDR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Bernhard Neugebauer and Yeoryios Pelaghias signed a cultural working plan for 1980-81.

HONECKER RECEIVES PANAMA PEOPLE'S PARTY GENERAL SECRETARY

LD282056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1427 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Ruben Dario Souza, general secretary of the People's Party of Panama, in Berlin today.

During the friendly talk the guest from Panama reported on the resolutions of the sixth congress of the People's Party of Panama, which aim at continuing the anti-imperialist and democratic changes in Panama.

His party, he emphasized, called for the creation of a "democratic front of national liberation," whose target would be to implement progressive socioeconomic measures to overcome imperialist exploitation and dependency of the country, and to strengthen Panama's national sovereignty.

Erich Honecker spoke about the SED's domestic and foreign-policy tasks in preparation for the 10th party congress. The SED regards the overall strengthening of socialist states as its most important contribution toward the further struggle for peace and social progress.

In an exchange of views on international questions Erich Honecker and Ruben Dario Souza underlined that the United States and NATO are pursuing a dangerous course of confrontation in order to stop the advance of the forces of socialism and peace. They pointed to the special responsibility of communists for further activation of the world's peace forces, the determined continuation of the process of detente, arms limitation and disarmament. The Paris meeting of European communist and workers' parties represents a valuable initiative for joint campaigns by the communist movement and other democratic forces of the world in the fight for peace and disarmament.

Erich Honecker and Ruben Dario Souza affirmed the strong solidarity of their parties with the revolutionary process in Afghanistan and condemned the anti-Soviet campaign by the U.S. Government and the aggressive circles of the NATO states. This policy is also directly aimed against the peoples of Latin America.

The victory of the Nicaraguan people over the Somoza dictatorship, the success of the Panamanian people in their fight for the Panama Canal Zone, the upswing of the anti-imperialist struggle in Central America and the Caribbean set new pointers for the struggle of the Latin American peoples for national autonomy, economic independence and democracy.

The communists of the GDR and Panama resolutely condemn the military provocations of the United States in the Caribbean and the slanderous attacks by reaction against socialist Cuba.

Erich Honecker and Ruben Dario Souza agreed to deepen cooperation between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the People's Party of Panama in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

The talk was attended by Alejandro Araux, candidate of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama, as well as Rudolf Guttmann, deputy chief of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

HONECKER GREETS AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL ON ANNIVERSARY

AU290737 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26/27 Apr 80 p 1

["GDR Linked in Solidarity With Afghanistan's People: Erich Honecker's Congratulatory Telegram to Babrak Karmal on the Second Anniversary of the April Revolution"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council and people I extend to you, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the Afghan people most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the second anniversary of the April revolution.

The GDR people welcomed the national-democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist April revolution of 1978 with great sympathy.

The new stage of the April revolution, the measures of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the defense of the sovereignty and independence of the country are making possible the successful continuation of the national democratic revolution. At the same time they are a decisive contribution to securing peace.

We are convinced that the Afghan people under the PDPA leadership and with the support of their friends will repel the attacks on their revolutionary gains and will insure the country's freedom and independence.

Once again I would like to assure you of the firm solidarity and friendship of the GDR people with the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In the future the fraternal cooperation among our parties and the further development of the relations between our states will also successfully develop and deepen for the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of insuring peace.

Esteemed Comrade Babrak Karmal, please accept my best wishes for new successes, good health and creative vigor.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD ON EIECTION

AU291515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following cable to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers on his election as chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council:

I convey the most cordial greetings and congratulations to you on your election as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the friendly PDRY, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR.

I am convinced that the relations of close friendship and trusting cooperation between our two parties, states and people, which have developed in the joint struggle for peace, detente and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, will continue to develop on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation in an all-round and successful way. We assure you yet again of our active solidarity and support in your future struggle to solve the tasks outlined by the Yemeni Socialist Party.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the best of health, creative strength and new successes in your responsible activity for the benefit of the PDRY people, for whose struggle the people of the GDR harbor feelings of deep friendship.

PROTOCOL ON NUCLEAR CONSTRUCTION AGREED ON WITH USSR

LD242238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1859 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow--A protocol on cooperation in the construction of stages 3 and 4 of the nuclear powerplant Nord in the GDR was agreed in Moscow on Thrusday. On behalf of their governments it was signed by the GDR deputy minister for heavy engineering and plant construction, Helmut Dersch, and by the first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Vitaliy Morozov, reports TASS.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MOROCCO

LD242244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1935 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Rabat--An agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation signed in Rabat between the governments of the GDR and Morocco creates the prerequisites for the intensification of the economic relations between both countries. The focal points are metallurgy, the production of building materials, the metal-fabricating industry, and the foodstuffs and chemical industries. The government delegations were led by Fredmar Clausnitzer, deputy GDR foreign trade minister, and by A. Tazi, state secretary in the Moroccan ministry for foreign affairs and cooperation.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD241650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1433 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Paris--An agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation was signed in Paris Thursday between the governments of the GDR and France. It was signed by Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, state secretary and first deputy foreign trade minister, and Jean-Francois Deniau, French foreign trade minister.

This agreement forms the basis for a rapid, continuous development of economic relations between the two countries up until 1990. On the basis of this, a considerable increase in trade between the GDR and France and a deepening of cooperation in important spheres is planned.

In his address at the signing ceremony, Minister Deniau stressed that it is the will of the French Government and French economic circles that economic relations with the GDR be dynamically developed and expanded on the basis of this long term agreement. This would also have a positive effect on the development of overall relations between the two states.

State Secretary Dr Beil stressed that this important document was not only the starting point for fresh, even more extensive activities between the two states, but also reflected the development of very constructive cooperation at high level during the past months.

This cooperation represents an important contribution to political detente in the world, the securing of which is regarded by the governments of the two states as one of the most important tasks.

The conclusion of the agreement is proof of the continuity of cooperation and purposefully continues development promoted by the two sides. It has been convincingly reflected already in the signing of a program on the development of economic, industrial and technological relations between the GDR and France for the period 1980-85 on 1 February in Berlin, in the recent visit to Berlin By Olivier Stirn, state secretary in the French Foreign Ministry, in the holding of the French Days of Technology in the GDR and other important, bilateral events.

ALGERIAN LIBERATION FRONT, SED ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

AU3C0804 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 80 p 7

["National Liberation Front, FLN, and SED linked by Firm Solidarity: Joint Communique on the Visit of an Algerian FLN Delegation to the GDR"]

[Text] An Algerian FLN delegation under the leadership of Dr Mohamed Amir, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Social Affairs Commission of the FLN Central Committee, visited the GDR from 20-24 April 1980 at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

Members of the FLN delegations were:

Ahmed Sebaa, member of the FLN Central Committee and head of the Central Committee section for emigration; Abdellah Larabi, member of the FLN Central Committee and national commissar of the party; Ahmed Zemirline, member of the FLN Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Commission for Instruction, Education and Culture and member of the Organization of Former Resistance Strugglers; Miloud Belraouti, member of the FLN Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee Subcommission for Election and the Elected; and Redouane Tabet Ainad, chairman of the subcommission at the Central Committee Social Affairs Commission.

Extensive consultations took place between the FLN delegation and a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Members of the SED delegation were:

Heinz Geggel, member of the Central Committee and head of the SED Central Committee Department for Agitation; Klaus Sorgenicht, member of the GDR State Council and head of the SED Central Committee Department for State and Legal Matters; Fritz Brock, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Trade Unions and Social Policy; Friedel Trappen, deputy head of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations; Bruno Sedlaczek, sector head in the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and Peter Bathke, political staff worker in the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

Erish Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the delegation for friendly talks in the course of which Dr Amir conveyed an oral message from Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria [DPRA] and secretary general of the FLN Central Committee.

Subsequently an exchange of information and views about the activities of the two parties and the development in the two states was conducted. The SED and FLN representatives also discussed topical problems of the international situation, particularly problems of the joint struggle for insuring world peace, for containing the confrontation course pursued by U.S. imperialism and its allies, and problems of the struggle against neocolonialism, Zionism and racialism as well as for the continuation of international detente. The situation in the Near and Middle East and in Africa was a major topic in the talks.

Erich Honecker assessed the successes of the Algerian people in implementing far-reaching socioeconomic transformations. He underscored the great sympathy with which the GDR people are watching the anti-imperialist foreign policy of Algeria. He stressed the active role of the DPRA in the movement of nonalined states. He emphasized that the well developing relations between the GDR and the DPRA are an expression of the traditional militant solidarity of many years between the SED and the FLN and of the friendly cooperation between the GDR and the DPRA. He assured the FLN representatives that, in the future the GDR will also contribute to the further consolidation of the friendship between both states and peoples.

Erich Honecker gave an account of the successful balance sheet of the GDR's development as well as of the orientation, mapped out at the 11th SED Central Committee session, toward a consistent implementation of the decisions of the 9th party congress and the preparations for the 10th SED Congress.

Erich Honecker pointed out the efforts undertaken by the GDR people under the leadership of the SED to accomplish the required increase in the GDR's economic capability. The requirements of the scientific-technical revolution are being linked more and more effectively with the advantages of the socialist societal system. Erich Honecker explained in detail the GDR's foreign policy course aimed at insuring peace and the continuation of detente.

Dr Mohamed Amir, the FLN delegation leader, conveyed the great respect that Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN Central Committee, has for the successes of the GDR people achieved under the leadership of the SED in the further fashioning of the developed socialist society. He gave an account of the activities of the FLN for the implementation of Algeria's national charter and of the decisions of the Fourth FLN National Congress aimed at consolidating the country's national independence and at development in keeping with its socialist orientation.

He underscored the particular importance attached to the Fourth FLN Congress for the further consolidation and perfection of the FLN's organizational structure. He explained in detail the FLN's activity in preparation for the Third Central Committee session and of the extraordinary party congress that will be devoted to deliberations on the 5-year plan and to the adoption of decisions.

Dr Amir valued the successful development of the multifaceted cooperation between the DPRA and the GDR as an expression of the joint interests of the two peoples and states. He stressed that the new agreements, concluded in March 1980, are opening up far-reaching prospects for the further development of equal relations for the mutual benefit of both countries.

When discussing topical questions of international development the two sides agreed that due to the successful anti-imperialist struggle of the socialist and nonaligned states and the efforts of all peace-loving forces of the world, substantial successes have been achieved in the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence in Europe and in the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national and social liberation. Both sides noted that the international situation has been exacerbated and brought to a head by the aggressive policy of imperialism, especially at the beginning of the eighties. The two sides resolutely denounced the aspirations of imperialist forces to interrupt the policy of detente and international cooperation and to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

In view of the dangerous plots of imperialism, the struggle for establishing, preserving and consolidating peace in all regions of the world has become the most urgent question. This is why more intensive efforts are necessary to rebuff the imperialist plots and to complement political detente with specific steps of military detente and consolidate it.

The two sides advocate a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict with the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They emphasize that a just and stable peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through the unconditional, immediate and complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and through the assertion of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to form a state of their own under PLO leadership, as well as of the right to security of all states against any new imperialist-Zionist aggression.

They resolutely denounced the separate Camp David agreement that was accomplished under U.S. patronage as well as the capitulationist policy that is resulting in an aggravation of the explosive situation in the region and that encourages Israel to continue its policy of aggression.

Both sides paid tribute to the anti-imperialist solidarity of the Arab countries as expressed at the conferences of the front of steadfastness and resistance as well as at the 9th and 10th summit conferences of the Arab League. They underscored that the success of the struggle against the imperialist policy of separate treaties depends decisively on the united stand of the Arab countries on the basis of the decisions of these conferences, particularly of the Fourth Summit Conference of the States of the Front of Steadfastness and Resistance held in Tripoli. The two sides valued the most recent trip of the DPRA president and FLN secretary general to some Arab states as an important contribution to the establishment of Arab unity and to the intensification of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The two sides discussed the West Sahara problem with a particular attention. They expressed their concern in view of the dangers stirred up by imperialism for the stability, peace and security in the northwest Africa. This problem requires a solution in keeping with the provisions of the charter and resolutions of the United Nations Organization, the OAU and the nonaligned movement; and in agreement with the inalienable right to self-determination of the people of the Sahara.

Both sides reaffirm their solidaristic support for all the peoples in southern Africa struggling for their freedom and independence. They welcome the achievement of independence by the Zimbabwe people under the leadership of the Patriotic Front. Both sides demand that independence be granted to the Namibian people and that power be handed over to their legitimate representative, SWAPO [South West African People's Organization]. They denounce the apartheid policy of the racialist regime in South Africa as well as its acts of aggression against neighboring states.

Proceeding from the close connection between European security and the preservation of peace in the Mediterranean area, both parties endorse the withdrawal of the warships equipped with nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean, the elimination of all foreign military bases in that area as well as the transformation of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace.

The SED and the FLN also express their serious concern at the dangers resulting from the intensified build-up of the system of military bases in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf as well as from the establishment of military bases in the Arab area and in the Red Sea region.

The two sides resolutely oppose the incitement campaign artificially stirred up by imperialism in connection with the developments in Afghanistan and Iran. They declare their solidaristic support for the struggle of both peoples for the defense of their social gains and national sovereignty. They point out that certain reactionary forces are striving to deflect the Arab and Islamic peoples from the main problems of their struggle against imperialism and Israeli aggression and to separate them from their natural allies, the states of the socialist community.

The two sides resolutely denounce the policy of hegemonism and underscore the significance of the decisions about the "impermissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations", adopted by the 34th session of the UN General Assembly.

In view of the dangers existing in Southeast Asia the representatives of both parties welcome the sovereign decision of the Indochinese peoples in favor of an independent and socialist development.

The two sides assess the nonaligned movement as an important factor of world policy. They welcome the positive results of the sixth Havana summit conference that contribute to the consolidation of peace, security and international detente, as well as to a successful struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racialism and apartheid. The SED representatives underscored the important and positive contribution by Algeria to the consolidation of this movement on an anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist basis. Both sides support the peoples' demands for transformation of the international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, for liquidating all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation and for securing the full sovereignty of all peoples over their natural resources.

Both sides underscore their determination to contribute to the further consolidation of the solidarity between the forces of socialism and of the national liberation movement. They oppose all attempts by imperialist quarters to destroy the unity of the nonaligned movement that is based on an anti-imperialist foundation. They welcome the role of the Soviet Union at the side of the peoples struggling for national independence and social progress as well as for setting up a new economic order.

During the visit of the FLN delegation under the leadership of Dr Mohamed Amir to the GDR an agreement on cooperation in the years 1980-81 was signed between the SED and the FLN.

The head of the FLN delegation was received for an exchange of views about problems related to the activity of both parties by Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The Algerian delegation inspected the GDR state border at the Brandenburg Gate and toured the sights in the GDR capital. During their visit to Rostok Bezirk, the Algerian delegation acquainted itself with the successes in industry and agriculture of the working people of the Baltic Sea Bezirk.

They also studied the experiences of the Bezirk party organization in accomplishing the great tasks set forth by the Ninth SED Congress. A meeting of the delegation with workers from the DPRA in the maritime port of Rostock and with staff members of the enterprise turned into a manifestation of firm affinity between the GDR and the DPRA.

The representatives of both parties underscored that the relations of multifaceted cooperation and comradely collaboration are successfully developing on a solid basis, proceeding from the new agreement. Concrete stipulations were made in order to continuously and in a planned manner fashion the relations between both parties. Both sides stressed that a fruitful exchange of opinions, particularly in preparation of the extraordinary FLN congress and of the 10th SED Congress will be useful.

The Algerian delegation offered its thanks for the cordial reception it was accorded during its stay in the GDR and invited a SED delegation to visit Algeria. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

GDR COMMITTEE ON EUROPEAN SECURITY, COOPERATION MEETS

AU281840 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Apr 80 p 7

[Summary] At the annual meeting of the GDR Committee on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Berlin on 24 April, Max Steenbeck, chairman of the committee, reaffirmed that security peace, the struggle against implementation of NATO's missile decision and halting the arms race require the determined and joint action of all social forces and all peace-loving people all over Europe today more than ever before. The committee's 10-year work, he said, for a stable security system in Europe has always served the implementation of the GDR peace policy and of the socialist community of states. The committee's Secretary-General Waldemar Verner reported on the results of the meeting of the International Committee on Security and Cooperation in Europe in March 1980 in Brussels and the topical tasks in the struggle for peace. The Brussels meeting, he said, had proven that the public is more aware of the increased danger to Western Europe after NATO's missile decision and that it is not ready to view their countries' national interests as identical with U.S. interests. Verner further stated that NATO's military coordination is designed to force the partners to share Carter's confrontation course and that NATO carries out ideological diversion against the socialist countries to undermine the policy of peaceful coexistance, thus turning against its own people.

Among the other speakers at the meeting were Manfred Feist, SED Central Committee member, who said that the imperialist fueling of tensions is a challenge not only for the socialist world but also for all other anti-imperialist and all peace forces.

Ulrich Fahl, Secretariat member of the CDU Presidium, expressed satisfaction over the fact that in the GDR Christians and the socialist state see eye to eye on their service for peace. Norbert Kraja, secretary of the Berlin conference of European Catholics, pointed out the church's responsibility in promoting peace.

WALDE ATTENDS STONE LAYING AT KABUL PRINTING PLANT

LD292036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul--The foundation tone for a new printing plant was ceremoniously laid in Kabul on Tuesday.

The plant is being set up by the GDR as a solidarity gift for Afghanistan. During the symbolic act, Deputy Premier Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand praised the moral and economic support which the GDR had given to the Afghan people since the beginning of the April revolution. The construction of the printing plant is an important step in the cooperation between the two countries. The plant is situated in the Pule Charkhi industrial region on the outskirts of Kabul, and is to serve the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan as a party printing works. It will supply tens of thousands of newspapers, brochures, placards and propaganda material daily beginning during the middle of 1981. The plant, which will also include a nursery school with 80 places, is to provide work for 150-250 Afghans when it is completed.

Present at the foundation stone laying ceremony was the GDR delegation led by SED Politburo Candidate Member Werner Walde. The delegation is in Kabul to attend the ceremonies for the second anniversary of the April revolution.

SED'S TISCH OUTLINES VIEWS ON LABOR, ADDRESSES CONGRESS

Labor Productivity Interview

LD282236 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The FDGB Executive held its ninth congress in Berlin today. During an intermission Wolfgang Zach talked to Harry Tisch, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and FDGB chairman. [begin recording]

[Question] At today's meeting of the FDGB Executive, you, Comrade Tisch, analyzed the results of the socialist competition in the first quarter of 1980. You emphasized the upsurge following the 11th SED Central Committee meeting and the meeting with SED kreis first secretaries. What prompted you to make this statement?

[Answer] First, the fact that many trade union groups are discussing with great understanding the more complicated economic problems facing us. These discussions lead to personal commitment. They put life into the competitions and greatly help raise productivity. In the first quarter of 1980 the industrial output plan was fulfilled to the extent of 100.9 percent. That means an overfulfillment worth 785 million marks. We have further improved housing for over 100,000 citizens. In reflecting now, in preparation for the 10th SED Congress, on the further conduct of socialist competitions, we should give weight to every individual commitment. It counts.

[Question] You adumbrated some new tasks. What, in your view, should be the object of trade union initiative?

[Answer] We should, in our trade union work, help to reduce the still large disparity in productivity. The suggestions made at the Gera meeting should be discussed everywhere. Frank and honest discussions should take place with work teams on untapped possibilities for quickly raising productivity, making effective use of working time and fixed assets and the most economic use of energy, finished and raw materials and lowering production costs. New yardsticks should be applied. Previous competition targets should be revised. In the Ludwigsfelde truck plant 150 teams have defined their tasks along these lines. That, too, reflects the concrete responsibility of each trade unionist for strengthening the GDR. In seeking a greater economic gain at minimum cost, particularly in materials and energy, and achieving it in many exemplary combines and enterprises, we must make still better use of the advantages of socialism for the swifter development of science and technology.

That applies not only to research staffs and inventors but to each engineer, each innovator and every manager. Trade union executives, too, should make use of long-term rationalization plans and, as in Schwedt [petrochemical combine], support everything tending to reduce manpower requirements, through the use of modern technologies and better work organization, and to ease working conditions.

[Question] These are important considerations for the stable development of our country. Every gain here counts in the international class contest. This aspect played a major part at the beginning of your speech. Why did you deal with it so extensively?

[Answer] The international situation is marked by the socialist community's efforts not to allow political troublemakers to put in question the progress achieved in detente. At present--as we see day by day--reactionary imperialist circles seek to push the world to the edge of nuclear war by taking fresh decisions on arms and by all sorts of provocations. That is frightful. We most resolutely confront these life-endangering designs. In the interst of maintaining and securing peace, and in the interest of social progress we stick to the policy of peaceful coexistence. That calls more than ever for maximum activity. That applies as much to ideological work as to performance at the bench or in the laboratory. That is why the results of our socialist competition, the active solidarity of the working people and the clear political position of every trade unionist carry great international weight. [end recording]

Address to Congress

LD282241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1544 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--The National Executive Committee of the FDGB noted at its ninth congress in Berlin today that there was a favorable development in the first quarter of this year in the competition for higher economic performance by production teams organized by the trade unions.

Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee, reported that the volume of production rose by 6.9 percent and labor productivity by 6.4 percent over the equivalent period last year. He said that with the fulfillment of the competition pledges made at the beginning of the year the workers are contributing to a good state of preparation for the SED's 10th Congress in 1981. The differences among individual enterprises, with regard to productivity and efficiency, however, which could not be overlooked, indicate considerable reserves of capacity which must be utilized in further plan fulfillment.

In the debate the representatives of the GDR's 8.8 million trade unionists emphasized that the plan targets as envisaged in the competition, will be achieved and exceeded chiefly through the rational application of modern technology and methods and the economical use of materials and energy.

KLEIBER PAYS TRIBUTE TO CIVIL DEFENSE WORKERS

LD192154 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Guenter Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today paid tribute to the services of civil defense workers in protecting lives and the socialist gains.

At a meeting held after a civil defense training exercise in the Eisenach motor vehicle works, he thanked voluntary workers for their readiness to serve. He said in view of the growing aggression of imperialists, a strong and reliable civil defense is an objective requirement of the class struggle. The party of the working class serves the main goal, that of maintaining and consolidating peace.

JURISTS HOLD CONFERENCE IN EAST BERLIN

AU291131 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26/27 Apr 80 p 7

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Friday [25 April] the Central delegates' conference of the GDR Jurists Association deliberated on its contribution to consolidating law-awareness, to the implementation of social interests and on its success in the struggle against the incitement of peoples and the imperialist distortion of the law. In the accountability report about the activities of the almost 6,000 members in the past 5 years Dr. Heinrich Toeplitz, the organization's president, pointed out the close connection between socialist democracy and socialist statehood.

The delegates sent a greetings message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman.

Dr Heinrich Toeplitz was reelected president.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES ANNOUNCEMENT ON MAY DAY RALLY

AU260714 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 80 p 1

[Boxed-in announcement of May Day rally]

[Text] Militant demonstration of the working people of the GDR capital, Berlin, on 1 May 1980 in Karl-Marx-Allee/Beginning at 0900.

An address will be given by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the FDGB Federal Presidium.

Berliners! We demonstrate: For the implementation of the decisions of the SED's Ninth Party Congress--all our force for the strengthening of our socialist fatherland!

For new successes in the struggle for peace and socialism, for disarmament and detente and against NATO's missile plans! For active solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces! Citizens of the GDR's capital! Decorate your houses and enterprises!

Long live May Day! Forward to the 10th SED Congress!

[Signed] Free German Trade Union Federation, Berlin Bezirk Leadership

[Signed] National Front of the GDR, Berlin Bezirk Committee

TRAFFIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH FRG IN EAST BERLIN

ADN Coverage

LD301324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--A number of provisions and agreements on traffic and other questions were signed at the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin today by the Government of the GDR and the Government of the FRG. Generally, they continue or augment the measures agreed upon on 16 November 1978. The provisions and agreements referred to, which rest on the principle of mutual advantage, are necessary contractural provisions which serve the interests of both states. They prove that, given the goodwill of both sides, further progress in the normalization of relations can be achieved.

Dr Michael Kohl, deputy GDR foreign minister, stressed in a statement at the signing of the provisions and agreements that the Government of the GDR noted the result of the negotiations with satisfaction. With the signing the GDR was underscoring its will--taking as its starting point the principles of respect for sovereignty equality of rights and noninterference--to shape its relations with the FRG in the interests of peace and for the benefit of the people. In addition to their practical significance, the agreed measures were a further contribution toward the development of normal relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and the FRG and assisted the process of detente between the two states and in Europe in the present international situation.

Guenter Gaus, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, stated that the government of the FRG welcomed the result of the latest negotiations. It regarded it as confirmation of the intention and ability of the two German states, despite difficult times, to develop solid compromises and to improve relations. The Government of the FRG was sticking to its policy of patient steps for the development of good-neighborly relations as provided for in the basic treaty. It reaffirmed its readiness to seek further long-term provisions and agreements with the GDR at some future time in their mutual interest.

Dr Heinz Schmidt, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Transport, announced on behalf of the government of the GDR in a letter to Guenter Gaus, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, that within a preparatory and construction time of 3 years and 6 months the GDR Government would undertake construction work in the GDR for the further expansion of the Mittelland Canal, which is used for transit traffic between the FRG and Berlin (West).

Guenter Gaus, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, announced on behalf of the Government of the FRG that for the construction work named, DM150 million would be paid to the Government of the GDR in appropriate installments.

State Secretary Dr Heinz Schmidt informed Guenter Gaus, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR on behalf of the Government of the GDR that within a preparatory and construction period of 4 years and 3 months, and also for the improvement of transit traffic, the GDR Government would build highway traffic installations near the Wartha border crossing point, including a large bridge over the Werra over the Werratal and the required border crossing point. The contract for the construction of the large bridge would be awarded to FRG firms on the basis of the allocation of tasks by the GDR Ministry of Transport. FRG representation head Guenter Gaus informed Dr Heinz Schmidt on behalf of the FRG Government that DM260 million would be paid to the Government of the GDR for the planned construction work in appropriate installments.

The GDR side states in a note to the minutes, in connection with the previously mentioned correspondence and with reference to Article 3 of the agreement between the Government of the GDR and the Government of the FRG on the transit traffic of civilian persons and goods between the FRG and Berlin (West) of 12 December 1971, and as an addition to the note to the minutes No 1 which belongs to it, that with the completion of the highway link between the Eisenach West access point and the GDR border with the FRG near Wartha this section of the highway and the new Wartha border crossing point are intended for the transit traffic between the FRG and Berlin (West).

From the same time onward the present Wartha border crossing point and the 7/7A trunk road between the Eisenach West highway access point and the GDR border near Wartha will no longer be intended for transit traffic between the FRG and Berlin (West). Dr Michael Kohl, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, informed Guenter Gaus, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, that following the opening of the new Wartha border crossing point the present Wartha border crossing point would be closed to all vehicular traffic and the new border crossing point would also be open for cross-border traffic, including traffic to specified GDR Kreise near the border and transit traffic to third states.

State Secretary Dr Heinz Schmidt informed Guenter Gaus, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, on behalf of the GDR Government that the GDR Government, for the improvement of rail transit traffic, would carry out the following construction work within a preparatory and construction period of 3 years and 3 months:

--Work necessary for the introduction of two-way rail traffic on the route between the Griebnitzsee station and the border with Berlin (West);

--The reconstruction of the washing and cleaning installations at the Rummelsburg depot;

--The expansion of two tracks of the section between Potsdamstadt and Werder stations.

FRG representation head Guenter Gaus informed Dr Heinz Schmidt on behalf of the Government of the FRG that DM80 million would be paid to the Government of the GDR in appropriate installments for the construction work mentioned. In identical statements, Dr Michael Kohl, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, and Guenter Gaus, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, expressed the agreement of both sides that, bearing in mind that negotiations had not yet been started on a framework agreement on water protection, a solution to individual water problems should be sought now. An exchange of views on these problems should be started between competent expert bodies of both sides without delay.

In identical statements by Dr Michael Kohl, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, and Guenter Gaus, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, both sides agreed to commission experts to start discussions from 1 September 1980 on:

--The introduction of measures for reducing the salt level of the Werra;

--The introduction of measures to prevent the runoff of potash in the border area;

--Agreem[illegible] on measures for increasing mining safety, particularly with regard to the use of explosives below ground and the transborder underground mining of potash.

Additional ADN Coverage

LD301614 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] West Berlin--In the interests of the further development of relations between the GDR and West Berlin and taking account of the transit traffic between the FRG and West Berlin the following provisions and agreements were signed by the Government of the German Democratic Republic and the West Berlin Senate on 30 April 1980:

1. Dr Walter Mueller, the authorized representative of the GDR, acquainted Gerhard Kunze, the authorized representative of the Berlin Senate, with the letter of Dr Heinz Schmidt, the state secretary in the GDR Ministry for Transport, on the construction of highway installations near the Wartha border crossing point and with the letter of Gunter Gaus, the head of the permanent representative of the FRG in the GDR, on the FRG's financial participation in these construction projects, including the note to the minutes on the opening of this new border crossing point to transit traffic between the FRG and West Berlin.

The GDR representative also handed over for the Senate the same announcement regarding the closing of the present and the opening of the future Wartha border crossing point for border traffic and transit traffic to third states, which GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Michael Kohl handed to Gunter Gaus, the head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, on the same day.

2. In connection with correspondence between Dr Arnhold, the head of the main administration of rail installations of the German state railroads at the GDR Ministry of Transport, and Buerger, the West Berlin senator for construction and housing, the Senate has been informed that GDR state railroads will carry out construction work for ensuring two-way rail traffic on the route between the West Berlin Wannsee station and the border with the GDR in West Berlin. Here it is assumed that the costs of DM9 million to be incurred through these measures will be recompensed. The head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR conveyed the FRG's assurance on this.

DPA Coverage

LD301646 Hamburg DPA in German 1416 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] East Berlin/Bonn--The new agreements between the Federal Republic and GDR on further improvements in traffic links between the Federal Republic and West Berlin were signed today in East Berlin. The Federal Cabinet described the agreements as the outcome of very good negotiating on the part of State Secretary Guenter Gaus. Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald told the press in Bonn that following the Cabinet's approval of the traffic agreement package, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had called it a notable event for such an agreement to be reached in a situation where world policy has become more difficult. Deputy GDR Foreign Minister Michael Kohl had earlier stated that the agreement promoted the policy of detente between the two states and in Europe during the present international situation. In addition to their practical importance, they also further contribute to the development of normal relations between the GDR and Federal Republic.

The chancellor described the financial burden on the Federal Republic resulting from the agreements--DM507 million during the next few years--as being justified since the traffic links would be considerably and lastingly improved.

According to Gruenewald, the Federal Government regretted the fact that the GDR did not feel in a position to approve a through highway link in the present agreement on the expansion of the Wartha-Herleshausen border crossing point. This would have been the optimum solution which Gaus had been striving for in the negotiations. The government spokesman could not predict whether the GDR would consider such a settlement in future. He said the most urgent problems to be dealt with in future talks with the GDR were the salination of the Werra and Weser and water protection in Berlin.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS STORM IN SOUTHERN BEZIRKE

Road, Rail Disruptions

AU281845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Apr 80 pp 1,3

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--Continuing rain and snowfall which started on Wednesday night [23 Apr] led to disruptions of road and rail traffic in the southern GDR Bezirke and to difficulties in the energy supply. Streets and tracks were termporarily blocked causing delays in commuter and tourist traffic. More than 40,000 private households could not be supplied with electric energy on Thursday; the energy supply was totally disrupted in 149 villages and partly disrupted in 103. Rescue work is considerably hampered by continued heavy snowfall. Production in powerplants and strip mines is progressing according to plan, but is being considerably hampered by heavy rainfall. The German People's Police warned against any unnecessary travel to Karl-Marx-Stadt, Dresden and Gera Bezirke.

Normalization Reported

AU290730 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26/27 Apr 80 p 7

["Weather Damages Repaired in Southern Bezirke: Thousands of Working People Are Helping to Eliminate Breakdowns"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN)--Thousands of working people of the most varied sectors--from the road building winter service to the German postal service--have worked tirelessly since Thursday [24 April] to repair the breakdowns caused by inclement weather in Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk." The traffic situation has normalized and roads are again passable. The Reitzenhain and Schoenberg border crossing points are both open but several side roads remain closed. The Oberwiesenthal area will remain closed for heavy vehicles over the weekend. By Friday night electric power had been restored in the Bezirk with very few exceptions.

All roads are again passable in Gera Bezirk and power in the Bezirk was restored on Friday.

Breakdowns on a 20-kilovolt high tension line per Dippoldiswalde, Dresden Bezirk, were repaired and border crossing traffic to the CSSR is back to normal.

The uninterrupted precipitation has caused increased in the water levels of the Elbe, Oder, Spree, Mulde and Weisse Elster rivers. "In the next few days a further increase in the water levels of the rivers up to medium flood level must be expected."

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PARIS CONFERENCE

LD301927 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, 30 April, (MTI)--A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party returned to Budapest on Wednesday from Paris where it took part in the conference of European communist and workers parties held to discuss questions of peace and disarmament. The delegation was headed by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and its members were Janos Berecz, member of the party Central Committee and head of its Foreign Department, and deputy department head Gyula Horn.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH EGYPT SIGNED

AU300941 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Apr 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian-Egyptian Agricultural Agreements"]

[Text] Representatives of Hungary and Egypt have signed two economic agreements in Cairo. Under one of the agreements, the Hungarian side will set up a rabbit-breeding plant in Egypt with a capacity of 1 million rabbits annually, and valued at $5.5 million. Under the other agreement, an experimental plant of a new type based on Hungarian methods will be established in Tahrir Province. The agreements were signed by Kalman Kazarecki, director general of the Pest, Nograd and Komarom counties' agricultural supply enterprise, and (Umar 'Abdal-Aziz), president of the Egyptian Agricultural Development Association.

MAROTHY, YOUTH DELEGATION RETURN FROM WARSAW CONGRESS

LD301911 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 30, (MTI)--A three-member delegation of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) Central Committee headed by First Secretary Laszlo Marothy, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, returned to Budapest from Warsaw on Wednesday. The Hungarian KISZ delegation took part in the Second Congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth which has just concluded.

FINANCE MINISTER FALUVEGI ENDS PARIS TALKS

LD301935 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, 30 April, (MTI)--Hungarian Minister of Finance Lajos Faluvegi finished his talks in Paris. He signed an agreement with Budget Minister Maurice Papon about the avoidance of double taxation, and conducted conversations with him as well as with Minister of Economy Rene Monory about economic and financial contacts between the two countries.

The agreement--Faluvegi told an MTI reporter--helps to develop economic, cultural and other links between the two countries and favours the setting-up of joint companies. Particularly favourable chances in the wake of his conversations may suggest themselves to build relations with medium and small enterprises of France which account for nearly one third of the total industrial production and export. The possibility was discussed to establish joint enterprises, and it was found that such chances would present themselves mainly in the machine building and electronics industry. There are similar chances for energy saving systems to be set up. Faluvegi also spoke about his experience that the desire to develop economic relations is mutual and both sides wish to take practical steps to this effect.

LAZAR ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD302056 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, 30 April, (MIT)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers met on Wednesday. Premier Gyorgy Lazar informed the cabinet about the non-official visit he had paid to Austria at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky. Approved. [as received]

The minister of home affairs and the minister or posts and communication sumbitted a joint report about the experience gained in the implementation of a 1972 government decree on matters of road safety. It says that traffic safety has improved over the last few years and the number of accidents, despite a considerable growth in the motor vehicle stock, did not increase. The government approved the report and instructed the concerned ministers to take the necessary steps for a further improvement of the situation, especially to minimize the number of death accidents and accidents with serious damage of human health.

The Council of Ministers approved the report that the minister of labour had delivered about the implementation of a 1976 government decree on workers hostels. Following efforts by enterprises, the jam of inmates in these hostels gradually diminished in the last few years and the places of satisfactory accommodation increased in number. Invariably great attention, especially in Budapest, has to be paid to improving the inmates' life conditions. The enterprises are encouraged to join hands in the building and maintaining of workers hostels, thus providing better chances for reasonable development of high-level accommodation.

GYORI ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS' MEETING

LD271720 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] At the Budapest General Assembly of the National Hungarian Journalists' Association [MUOSZ] Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Central Committee departmental chief, made a speech. He stressed, among other things, that our party and people consider journalists as prepared comrades in arms in the struggle for what is new, for progress, for strengthening our socialist achievements. The resolutions adopted at the 12th congress unanimously show that the party expects journalists to direct attention in their work to the most important ideological and moral issues, from the point of view of the development of society. The mass information media must stand on the side of those who fulfill their assumed duties, who live and work respectably. Together with this, they must take a decisive stand against greed, the illegal gaining of advantage and apathy. The 12th congress has strengthened our party's political direction. At the same time, this means that the basic principles of our information policy remain unchanged. These basic principles are inseparable from our efforts toward the development of socialist national unity, socialist democracy, patriotism and proletarian internationalism. In our information policy, truthfulness, partisanship, trustworthiness and speed continue to be basic demands. Imre Gyori stressed that the party continues to count on the unselfish work of the membership of the MUOSZ, and on the active participation of its leading bodies in the further development of mass information. The party and the government will in future also create the necessary conditions for the effective functioning of the press, radio and television, said Imre Gyori.

PAP COMMENTATOR VIEWS PARIS CP MEETING

LD301052 Warsaw PAP in English 0903 GMT 30 Apr 80

[By PAP political commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 April, PAP--The Paris meeting was an opportunity for a broad exchange of views of delegates of 22 European communist and workers' parties. It manifested the decisive, inspiring role of communists in the struggle for the greatest good of man: the peaceful life of nations. The communist parties underlined in their statements that they feel obliged by the societies of particular countries to undertaking firm action in the face of growing tension in the international situation. The parties have many a time stressed that by pursuing that activity they fulfill both their political and social duty.

Simultaneously, the communists emphasized that they do not want to close their ranks to other forces. Their meeting has been a point of departure for acting towards unity jointly with the socialist, social democratic, Christian, popular and all other forces which treasure the ideals of peace, detente and disarmament. In this spirit the appeal has formulated realistic proposals which come out in favour of possibly broadest actions by various political forces, both on the scale of particular countries and on the scale of the entire continent.

The document adopted in Paris presents a programme of activity. It points to concrete, the most important goals. They are issues whose solution is the basis of detente and security. It concentrates on the European Continent. However, the appeal carries the thought that acting in favour of European security serves not only this continent, but has a universal character. The peaceful relations built in Europe will also exert some influence on the general state of international relations.

Very significant is also the overwhelming support of the European communists for Edward Gierek's proposal to convene in Warsaw an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament which is viewed by Poland as a source of hope for overcoming the present impasse in disarmament negotiations. We welcome this support with satisfaction.

KUROWSKI, DELEGATION RECEIVED BY AFGHAN LEADER

AU301013 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 80 p 1

["Second Anniversary of the April Revolution--Polish Delegation With the Afghan Premier--Greetings From the Polish People"]

[Text] PAP, Kabul--Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and premier of the Afghan Government, received on 27 April the Polish delegation led by Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee, that is visiting Kabul in connection with the celebrations to mark the second anniversary of the Afghan April revolution.

Babrak Karmal thanked the PZPR and the Polish Government and people for their support for the Afghan revolution, and informed the delegation about the revolution's current problems. On behalf of the Polish people, the PZPR Central Committee and First Secretary Edward Gierek, Z. Kurowski conveyed to B. Karmal wishes on the occasion of the second anniversary of the April revolution. The meeting took place in a sincere and cordial atmosphere.

GIEREK TOURS PROJECTS, ENTERPRISES IN WARSAW AREA

LD302000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Today, the eve of May Day, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, visited the builders of the main Warsaw investment projects: The oncology center at Ursynow and the Torun route bridge. Let me recall that the oncology center, as a national specialized center, will be a fundamental factor in implementing the government program for combatting cancerous diseases. The program was formulated at the initiative of Edward Gierek. The first secretary of the party Central Committee also acquainted himself with the progress of work on the Torun route.

Next Edward Gierek went to visit the workforce of the Nowotko mechanical engineering plant, and took part in the May Day meeting of activists of Polish industrial enterprises. Representatives of the work forces reported implementation of current economic tasks and implementation of the eighth party congress resolutions. The first secretary of the party Central Committee thanked those present at the meeting for the May Day wishes, and conveyed warm greetings to all working people of Warsaw and the metropolitan voivodship of Warsaw.

GIEREK JABLONSKI, BABIUCH PRESENT DECORATIONS TO WORKERS

LD302005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] At a meeting at party Central Committee headquarters on the eve of May Day, among members of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, a group of veterans of the workers movement, and meritorious workers from various fields, appreciation was expressed, as well as cordial thanks of the party leadership to those people who, by their efforts, contribute toward the prosperity of our socialist fatherland. This was another occasion to reflect on the road taken by our country in the past 35 years, and on ways to implement tasks placed before the party and people by the Eighth PZPR Congress. The meeting, which was opened by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, was attended by Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party, and Tadeusz Mlynczak, president of the Democratic Party Central Committee.

Edward Gierek stressed that the meeting creates an opportunity to express thanks to veterans of struggle and labor for their efforts for the country. A group of 75 meritorious persons have been awarded state decorations by a resolution of the Council of State. The decorations were presented by Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski, Edward Babiuch and Jan Szydlak. Helina Barbarq Sidorczuk, editor in chief of the weekly KOBIETA I ZYCIE, expressed the thanks of those decorated. The ceremony was followed by a cordial conversation between members of the party leadership and veterans of the workers movement.

EDWARD BABIUCH TO VISIT USSR IN EARLY MAY

LD301952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] At the invitation of the leadership of the party and government of the Soviet Union, Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, will pay an official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the first days May.

REPORTAGE ON UNION OF SOCIALIST POLISH YOUTH CONGRESS

Gierek, Babiuch Attend Opening

LD282230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] "Aware of Our Tasks, We Are Implementing the Eighth Party Congress Resolutions"--This is the slogan for the Second National Congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] which opened in Warsaw today. Warmly welcomed by the young people, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Premier Edward Babiuch arrived for the opening ceremony.

An election report by the ZSMP Central Board Presidium was read by Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz, who affirmed that young people will carry out their tasks in all spheres of social and economic life in accordance with the eighth party congress resolutions.

Gierek Address

LD282348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the second national ZMSP congress in Warsaw on 28 April--recorded]

[Text] Dear young friends! Comrades! Allow me at the outset to thank you for the invitation to take part in the second congress of the ZMSP and to convey to you, and through you to all members of your union, all young Polish men and women, cordial greetings from our party's Central Committee.

In the 4 years which have passed since the formation of the ZMSP, you have given ample proof that you are capable of uniting the young generation of Poles in efforts for the good of our motherland; that by your activity, you affirm your loyalty to the ideas of patriotism and internationalism. The active effort of your whole organization and its central board has served this end. The young generation of People's Poland has inherited all those values created by previous generations. Their work, struggle, selfless devotion and often sacrifice of blood contributed to the fact that today you are living in a free fatherland, and that you live in peace, enjoying the right to education and work. You are a generation whose entire life is bound with socialism. Its final form will depend on yourselves, on your knowledge and your toil.

I would not like to speak more extensively on the tasks facing you. I am confident you will do it best yourselves. These tasks are common to our entire nation; they were defined in the resolutions of our eighth party congress and the election manifesto of the National Unity Front, as well as in the government policy provisions. The program of further development of our fatherland is based on the experiences of our society as a whole. It confirms the will and need to continue the political line of the seventies, and at the same time anticipates the more difficult conditions facing us in the new decade. There still are many difficult problems to be resolved, and not a few legitimate social needs. We spoke openly and loudly about them during the precongress discussion and the eighth party congress. We spoke about them during the electoral campaign before the elections to the Sejm and the people's councils, and during the inaugural session of the Sejm.

We have sufficient strength to ensure further economic development of the country and further social progress. This demands effective utilization of the modernized material base developed in the past decade. It demands changes in the structure of production and investment outlays, improvement of the management of economy and its harmonization.

All this points to the necessity to apply new values in the way of thinking and working methods at all levels. All that we are doing must be done more efficiently and more effectively; we must reduce the costs of development and increase its effects. This concerns each domain of life. Make better things and at less expense--this is our paramount task defined in the most concise form.

The nature of productivity is contained in this phrase, and an increase in productivity is the most important matter. Our program, as worked out at the eighth party congress and approved in the course of the electoral campaign by the whole community, has been directed toward man, toward his affairs and needs. Such a direction demands a course towards productivity. In order to satisfy social needs, it is not enough just to want, one must also have at one's disposal given resources, the size of which depends on the quality of our work together.

Political education must begin with an understanding of what work in the life of the nation is. The fundamental measure of evaluating each youth activist should be in his professional attitude and his study results. Educating through work should become the main method of activity of the ZSMP. I know that your union has adopted for the near future the slogan: "Effectively, in a Thrifty Way and With Savings in Mind." This, in my opinion, is the most rational and current directive for any kind of action. All members of your union should adopt it in practice.

Comrades, you are well aware of the great importance attached by us to the material conditions of existence of the working people, and in particular the living conditions of your families bringing up small children, and you are also aware of how much we have already done in this field. The problem of improving living conditions and removing shortcomings, of which there is still no shortage, remains constantly in the focus of our (?attention) and in our intentions. But a policy linking the sense of life and prosperity of the individual and the community exclusively with material goods would be a shallow one. Man, who wants to live to the fullest, needs much more. Young people are faced with a problem of choosing a way of life. This can be the way of opportunism, the way of a lazy life or even living at the expense of others, and the way of egoism. But, on the other hand, it can be the way of creative passion, activity, reliability and climbing up through one's own efforts. Permanent satisfaction can only be given by the latter. And although sometimes this way could be accompanied by failures, it will never end in defeat, as there will always remain a feeling of duty well done toward others and oneself, the feeling of the sense of one's own existence.

People must be shaped in measure with our times and in measure with the best traditions of our nation. They must be people who understand the interests of the country and who work honestly and struggle steadfastly for social justice and for the socialist shape of our everyday lives.

To live with dignity means to live not just for oneself, but also for the family, for the community and for the country. Man can give more, the richer his inner life is, the more educated and enlightened he is, the more he is open to the affairs of others, the more he feels jointly responsible for what happens around him, and the more he participates in community life.

Nothing can bring greater satisfaction than the respect of close ones, colleagues and the community. It is worth caring about such respect and it is worth struggling for and valuing highly; so that man can, desires to and is capable of living better, that is, more wisely, rationally and happily. It is not enough to appeal and persuade. It is necessary to constantly improve social relations and working conditions, and create a situation in which young people fully develop their capabilities and their creative attitudes.

Your organization is entrusted with the important role of creating among young people the climate of good workmanship, passion for civic works, and truly patriotic and civic commitment. Our state looks after all citizens. This results from the nature of the socialist system itself. But such looking after and caring has its limits. The nature of such care is to provide equal opportunities for everybody, to create conditions for study and for work. The rest depends on the people themselves, on their attitudes, their abilities and their hard work. There is a need for universal condemnation of the pure consumer, like attitudes of one-sided consumerism. In practice, such attitudes show themselves in people who want to take more from the community than they give to it, the people who excessively insist on their entitlements and neglect their basic duties. We need more social sanctions, condemnation for waste and disregard of duties, for lack of discipline and putting one's interests first, above the common good. We should not shut our eyes to evil. We must raise the ceiling of social demands and sharpen our judgements of attitudes and behavior, our own and those of others. The sum total of our achievements and our weaknesses is important only to ourselves.

Let us remember this: As far as the world is concerned, it is the final results that count. What counts is our economic and moral strength, our feeling of unity and acceptance of the fundamental principles of socialism. The challenge of the present era, which must be answered first and foremost by you, the young generation of Poles, is the challenge of good work and dignified life. I believe that the patriotic Polish youth are capable of taking on such a challenge. [applause]

This is a great potential. Do endeavor to utilize it creatively.

Under the slogan "Youth for Progress", the members of ZSMP have built the Katowice steel works and the northern port, and are building the Lublin coal basin, the Belchatow industrial basin and the Ursus-2 works. I know that you also intend to undertake work aimed at restoration of Krakow, and contribute to the Vistula (?development) program. I hope that ZSMP patronage of recruitment of young workers into the mining industry will also be successfully implemented. At the initiative of the union, competitions are being organized for the title of young masters of good husbandry, masters of harvest, relay race for quality. Other undertakings are also being implemented.

Significant are the participation of ZSMP members, young agricultural workers, cooperative workers, state enterprise workers and workers of institutions serving the countryside in the intensification and modernization of agricultural production, in the consolidation of socialist transformations in agriculture, in the improvement of working and living conditions in the countryside. The teams of young agriculture workers are developing dynamically and the number of ZSMP members among agricultural workers who carry the specialized husbandry cards is growing.

An essential contribution to the implementation of great investment projects of the seventies has also been made by the soldier members of ZSMP. The 90,000-strong group of youth members of the voluntary work brigades works for the benefit of the country.

The first postwar generation learned socialism by building its foundations in a poor and war-devastated country. You are continuing this great work in a country already having a developed economy, in a country with a totally different scale of possibilities, and at the same time having different social needs. For all of you gathered here, socialism is a reality in which you are living and which perhaps not always fully satisfies your desires; for socialism is in our present day, while at the same time a long-term ideal, a program to be implemented. The great tasks to be implemented by you, the young, lie between this ideal and the present--often difficult--situation. All your activity must be deeply set in the realities of the present day, and at the same time closely linked with the vision of the future, with active participation in the building of a better future.

A creative state of dissatisfaction and eagerness are essential factors of progress. If the new generations did exactly the same as the preceeding ones, we would not progress. Dynamic societies are those in which the young want and achieve more than their fathers and forefathers, and perceive the meaning of life as aspiration for one's own prosperity and the prosperity of one's own nation. May your union do its utmost in order that Polish youth always seek to achieve more and spare no effort in working for the fatherland. [applause]

Dear comrades: The Polish nation, which so cruelly discovered what war meant, has the special right and duty to show to the world the dangers of the consequences of the perilous developments in the international situation. Just like the whole world, we too are watching current events with anxiety, the events caused by the aggressive policy of imperialist forces. We are not indifferent to such a situation, and we strengthen our own defensive capabilities and strengthen our socialist alliances. At the same time, we serve the cause of peace with our entire policy. The experience of the postwar period gave us the conviction that it is necessary to search consistently and continually for ways of deepening detente and controlling the arms race. The right of living in peace is our greatest benefit and we paid for it with a blood sacrifice. We shall not yield in the face of any adversity in the defence of peace. Ensuring the peaceful existence of the nation and the security of the fatherland--this is the cause for all the Poles. This is also your highest duty. [applause]

Fulfill this duty in measure with your best capabilities, in military service and at work, in study and in every action.

Dear young friends, you will debate here in this hall the issues of young people and the issues of the country. Be convinced that you are always accompanied by the interest and good wishes of our party. We would like the resolutions which you will adopt to correctly reflect the strivings and feelings of all Polish youth, and become the guiding sign for its activities, so that your program serves the fatherland well. [prolonged applause]

Egon Krenz Address

LD282251 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Summary] Warsaw--The Second National Congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] opened today in Warsaw. "Egon Krenz, who conveyed greetings to the congress from the FDJ, said: Today we can note with pride that the youth of our two countries has always made its contribution to the fraternal relations between the GDR and People's Poland, which are based on the common resolve for peace and social progress and the well-being of our peoples and the entire socialist community."

"Egon Krenz stressed that the ZSMP congress is taking place at a time of important decisions in Europe and the world. If the policy of detente fails to triumph,the Continent of Europe will be driven to the brink of war by the policy of confrontation and escalation of the arms race of the United States and its NATO allies. The FDJ says 'yes' to Leonid Brezhnev's peace program of 6 October 1979, to the revolutionary changes in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance for the Afghan people. Therefore, it says a forceful 'no' to the NATO Brussels decision, to the boycott policy of the United States and its allies, and to imperialism's anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda campaign."

Gierek Addresses Foreign Youth

LD292300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, received leaders from delegations of foreign youth organizations which are taking part in the Second ZSMP Congress. He was informed about matters connected with the developing international cooperation of the Polish youth movement.

Edward Gierek spoke about the tasks of the contemporary youth generation of Poles which are linked with the full use of the production potential of People's Poland. He devoted much attention to the matter of making peace permanent, and of international detente, which are fundamental issues of the contemporary world.

The meeting was attended by Zdzislaw Zandarowski, candidate Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. Chairman of the Central Council of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz informed Edward Gierek about the international cooperation of the Polish youth movement.

Next Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, spoke about his impression of the congress.

Edward Gierek, speaking about the tasks facing the young generation in Poland, stressed that youth should reach for new, more ambitious objectives that their fathers in order to use the full chances provided by the efforts of the nation. The contemporary, young generation of Poles have all indispensable conditions to achieve this.

Speaking about international problems, Edward Gierek said that Poland has a particular moral right to call for the consolidation of peace and detente. While staying in our country, said Edward Gierek to foreign members of the meeting, try to see everything that our people live for, our devoted efforts for the fatherland, and concern that this peaceful work should be disturbed. In concluding the meeting Edward Gierek conveyed cordial greetings to young people of other countries.

BABIUCH RECEIVES KRUPP SUPERVISORY BOARD CHAIRMAN

LD292314 Warsaw PAP in English 2150 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 April, PAP--The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Edward Babiuch, received today the chairman of the Krupp concern supervisory board, Berthold Beitz.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS BUCHAREST MAY DAY RALLY; VERDET SPEAKS

AU301907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/4/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, Elena Ceausescu, the other members of the Romanian party and state leadership, attended on Wednesday the big rally in Bucharest devoted to the May Day.

The rally took place at the sports and culture palace.

It was attended by veterans of the communist and working class movement in Romania, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, party members since the underground period, heads of central institutions, mass and public organizations, generals and officers, party and state activists, working people of Bucharest enterprises and institutions.

Delegates and representatives of international t.u. forums, of t.u. organizations from socialist countries, developing states and other countries were present.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, other members of the diplomatic corps, as well as foreign press correspondents also attended.

In opening the rally, Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee, mayor-general of the capital, took the floor.

Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, spoke of the meaning of the May Day.

After the conclusion of the rally devoted to the May Day celebration, a festive show took place, performed by professional and amateur artists of cultural establishments, enterprises, faculties and schools of Bucharest.

CAZACU RECEIVES PALESTINE DEMOCRATIC FRONT MEMBER

AU281950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/4/1980--On April 28 Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met Taysir Khalid, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Democratic Front for Palestine Liberation, head of the department for foreign relations of the front.

The interview, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of opinions regarding the current preoccupations of the RCP and the Democratic Front for Palestine Liberation, as well as some aspects of the international situation.

FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU RECEIVES IBRD, FRG BANKERS

AU301930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/4/1980--On April 30, Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of finance, had an interview with Anthony Looijen, executive manager of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. During the talk they analyzed problems regarding the cooperation between the financial-banking institutions of Romania and the world bank.

The same day Paul Niculescu received Helmuth Guthard and Gunter Schmidt-Weyland, executives of the Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank and Rudiger von Trescow, executive of the Berliner Handels and Frankfurter Bank, now in Romania for attending the inauguration of the Bucharest branch of the Frankfurt-Bukarest Bank A.G. Romanian-West German joint bank. During the interview they approached aspects regarding fresh possibilities of further promoting the Romanian-West German economic collaboration as well as the collaboration between Romanian financial-banking institutions and the West German banks.

VOITEC ATTENDS QUEEN BEATRIX CORONATION

AU302008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Amsterdam, (AGERPRES), 30/4/1980--Stefan Voitec, vice-president of the State Council, personal envoy of the Romanian head of state, presented on Wednesday in Amsterdam the message from President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as the most sincere congratulations and wishes of good health and happiness to Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands on the inauguration ceremony. In her turn, Queen Beatrix asked that cordial thanks for the message and the congratulations be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as the warmest wishes of good health and happiness.

PRC VICE PREMIER WANG ZHEN RECEIVES BOLDUR

AU301905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing (AGERPRES), 30/4/1980--On April 30 Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received the delegation of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry of Romania led by Gheorghe Boldur, deputy minister. On the occasion aspects were discussed regarding the translation into life of the summit decisions and understandings.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES RCP MEETING ON CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

AU261120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/4/1980--A working meeting took place in Bucharest, on April 25, participated in by the members of the government, executives of other central institutions, experts of design institutes, of the economic ministries and people's councils, of research units in building and building materials. Members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., secretaries of the C.C. of the R.C.P., members of the Central Committee, heads and deputy heads of section at the C.C. of the RCP took part in the meeting.

At the beginning of the meeting, Romanian prime minister Ilie Verdet presented the conclusion drawn from the meeting of R.C.P. general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu with executives and experts of reserach and technological design units, industrial centrals and enterprises regarding the increasing of the efficiency with the investment and building-assembly activity in the 1981-1985 five-year plan, this outgoing week at the exhibition development in the SCINTEIA square.

The participants in the debates presented new solutions for a better labour organization, for a more efficient administration of the material and energy resources in this important compartment of the national economy, the cutting down of specific consumptions with the main raw and auxiliary materials, the thorough preparation of investments, the better mechanization and industrialization of the building and assembly works, committing themselves to deploy every effort in order to follow the orientations set, to firmly work for the continuous improvement of the activity in this domain.

At the end of the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. He demanded more order and discipline in the building activity and building materials industry, undelayed typification of buildings and building materials, so as to do away with the oversized projects, with the exaggerated consumption of materials, while substantially cutting down the costs of investments.

The RCP general secretary recommended that types of structures be elaborated for each economic branch separately, and for each geographic zone, stipulating both their sizes and the categories of materials to use. The typification drive should extend also to the farm structures, roads, streets and housing construction.

The party's general secretary recommended the undelayed setting up of teams to draw up typification projects for all building materials, with special stress on the materials taking low energy and fuel consumptions, as well as on the materials existing in the country.

The party general secretary stressed the task incumbent on the economic ministries, central planning bodies, research and design institutes, all those working in constructions.

We should resolutely follow into the general tendency manifest worldwide, of diminishing the volumes of constructions, and of the equipment, while getting highest possible performances, the R.C.P. general secretary said.

Then Nicolae Ceausescu enlarged on questions related to the fulfilment of the investments plan. In the future, he said, all investments objectives, inclusive of extensions of industrial capacities, will have to be established under the central economic plan, based on thorough justification of the necessity, opportuneness and possibility of accomplishing them in due time.

Special attention will have to be paid to establishing in due time the technologies for the objectives to be realized.

In another sequence of ideas, the R.C.P. general secretary recommended that priority be given, in socio-cultural constructions, to the fulfilment of the planned housing constructions, with a view to meeting the population's needs.

Acting along these directions, the party's general secretary stressed, we observe one of the basic conditions of proper operation of the new economic mechanism, of affirmation of self-management and self-administration in economy, which demand firm discipline and responsibility in every collectivity, in every unit, as to the share of socialist property entrusted to it, to the people's wealth. The application of the new economic mechanism, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, means the use with utmost economic efficiency of all means we have in each and every compartment, with a view to augmenting the national income, a condition of continued growth of our whole people's material and spiritual welfare.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON U.S. RESCUE ACTION IN IRAN

The following are corrections to the item entitled "U.S. Rescue Action in Iran 'Serious Act of Force" published in the 28 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, on page H 1:

Please insert the following subslug between the sourceline and the first line of the text of the item: ["Statement by Romanian News Agency AGERPRES"]

Page H 1, first paragraph, line should read: "[Text]--The Romanian public ..." deleting the dateline.

POLITIKA DENOUNCES U.S. RESCUE ACTION IN IRAN

AU301730 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 80 p 2

[Aleksandar Prlja commentary: "Dangerous Games"]

[Text] If it were not for the fear that the world is already moving along the brink, where it is possible at any moment to lose the way back to more sober and responsible behavior and judgment, then the unsuccessful surprise attack of U.S. commandos in the Iranian Dasht-e Kavir salt desert would perhaps mainly have the effect of a grotesque expression of the helplessness of a disturbed and irritated superpower being confronted by a challenge which it cannot effectively influence even with its enormous military arsenal and even though what is involved are the lives and the fate of some 50 of its citizens who have been held as hostages, contrary to all valid international norms, for half a year now. If it were possible to view things in this manner, then the operation in one of the Iranian deserts could be seen as instructive for general staffs, to remind them that there are adventures that can be initiated much more easily than they can be abandoned and that in addition they involve unforeseeable consequences that may extend to the entire world.

That is perhaps how it would be if it were not a question of adding fuel to a fire that in the entire central Asian area--an area involved in strategic rivalries, mass military interventions by "the other side" in the neighborhood of Iran and non-acceptance of the profound, historic and liberating change in Iran itself--is already spreading to the entire region of the vitally important oil supply lines. Today it is very dangerous to make any kind of attempt to explain that what is involved is only "something that objectively involves no excessive dangers" but allegedly amounts only to "humanitarian" motives and to projects inspired by those motives. In this manner it would be also possible to let pass an acceptance of the view that the violations of state territorial integrity of the countries that may be passing through stormy and insufficiently controlled processes is to be taken lightly even though world peace is put to a grave test. There is no justification, no justification whatsoever for any kind of violation of national sovereignty and of borders and for any use of gross force and intervention in various forms. If that premise is not consistently implemented and respected, then chances for preserving world peace and security are really very small. No matter how often it may be mentioned, the principle of renunciation of the use of force and the historically already rejected and most widely condemned practice of imposing one's own will on others and relations of subordination and inequality, still cannot be considered as a monotonous repetition of an evidently "well known" truth. The more that truth is bypassed in practice--and the latest example of it is the gross American violation of Iranian sovereignty and territory--the less convincing are the verbal proclamations of devotion to the ideals incorporated in one's own or any fundamental international documents.

Regardless of any considerations that may be dominant in this U.S. election year, the risky U.S. action in Iran is especially unacceptable and dangerous because if reflects a peculiar and more or less conscious movement toward further intensification of crises involving consequences that are difficult to forsee. Step by step along the path by which a big power wants to "realize its rights" or secure for itself a favorable position in another country by using force, we are moving closer to the point from which there will be no return. That is the logic of escalation that history unfortunately has had to finally and definitely establish and reveal to the entire world several times in the past. Can it be tolerated then that someone now ventures to forget and disregard all and especially the most important historical lessons and analogies?

Of course a question posed in such a manner requires no specially formulated answers: They are known in advance.

The fact that questions of this kind must be asked in the world, such as it is, over and over only represents another alarming characteristic of the world in which we live and to which no one can be reconciled because of injustice, the imposition of force and because of everything else that found its expression in the unsuccessful U.S. operation in the Iranian desert.

At the same time the ominous logic of escalation, which must be a cause for concern for all of us, also provides strong warning to all those who see one of the goals and, what is even worse, one of the "successes" of their own bloc policy in attempts to paralyze the activities of the movement of nonaligned countries and of its legitimate democratic institutions. Because the well known events that occurred after the Havana meeting of nonaligned countries, which were apparent as early as during preparations for that meeting, have hampered and slowed down the broad international activity of the entire movement, nobody's position throughout the world has really been strengthened or "mended." On the contrary, dangers are constantly increasing and complications are becoming increasingly more far-reaching. Consequently, there can be no one, really no one who, seriously considering the fate of the world and world peace, security and the struggle for relations of non-subordination and wider equality, could at the same time allow himself, for wrongly conceived, narrow and momentary interests, to hinder the activity of the nonaligned movement as the most important and, it could be said, at this time virtually the only real force of peace and of struggle for a world that will provide greater security for all.

Only when peace and security are defended by broad action based on the original principles, practices and policy of nonalignment so clearly formulated not least in the documents adopted in Havana last September, does the nonaligned movement become the force that must be considered by all--the Western and Eastern blocs and the nonaligned countries--before they embark on any action which threatens world peace and security. Contrary to this, any unilaterally oriented activity of parts of the movement or, what is even worse, any hindering of the movement's broader activity on the basis of the original principles endanger both blocs, if for no other reason then because they inevitably endanger the fate of the entire world. There are countless examples of this and the latest of them is the gross U.S. violation of Iranian sovereignty by an operation that would have probably endangered the world even more if it had been, by some accident, carried out successfully.

There is little time left for any hesitation about this conclusion. At this time we see no other solution but a return to a wide and not unilaterally oriented activity of the movement that embraces two-thirds of mankind. We are also convinced that there are no other solutions. If it were not so, then aggressive acts, intervention and constant tensions in world relations would not be as frequent as they have been in the recent period. Broad activity by the nonaligned movement is all the more necessary because at this time it is precisely the sovereignty of nonaligned countries, members of the movement in the area of greater crisis in central Asia, that are being negatively affected. But tomorrow it could happen that the direct, let us call it, "physical" crises and conflicts could directly extend to some countries that are included in bloc-type alliances; we would not even want to think about the consequences of such a development although all of us throughout the world subconsciously dread and fear such consequences for increasingly greater reason.

WARREN CHRISTOPHER TO RESIGN UPON MUSKIE'S ARRIVAL

LD010648 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Warren Christopher, acting U.S. secretary of state, has announced that he will leave the State Department when Edmund Muskie, the newly-appointed secretary of state, takes up his duties, in order for a smooth transfer of power. UPI reports that Christopher announced that Muskie should appoint as his deputy a man whom he knows well and with whom he enjoys relations such as Cyrus Vance, the former secretary of state, had with Christopher.

BORBA STRESSES YUGOSLAVIA'S INDEPENDENCE, INTERNAL UNITY

AU302030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Apr 80 p 8

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Our Country in Our Hands"]

[Excerpts] In a world full of uncertainty, contradictions, instability and threats to peace, our country represents an important factor of stability thanks to its internal unity and strength as well as the reputation and influence of its nonaligned policy, its efforts to overcome bloc confrontations and policy stemming from the position of force and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Now, in fact, the value and farsightedness of our orientation towards independence and nonalignment and our efforts to develop from those positions relations of equality and comprehensive cooperation with all countries, including the greatest world powers, come to be fully expressed. Even when they strive to maintain bloc bipolarity, something that they find increasingly harder to do, the superpowers consider it fitting to express their belief in our country's internal strength and in the continuity of Yugoslav independent domestic and foreign policy. That, by the way, is the result of deep changes in international life, and the full affirmation of the policy and the movement of nonalignment as an alternative in solving hotbeds of crisis.

All public debates of bloc character, which periodically occur, about our country's future and in particular the competion connected with it over who supports Yugoslavia more are all the more unproductive and at variance with official declarations. Yugoslavia is no merchandise for auction. Such competition does not benefit anyone and causes damage to the international community as a whole.

The statement by Robert Barry, deputy assistant secretary of state, in which he sets forth the well-known U.S. views on Yugoslavia and the sharp reaction of the Soviet press and polemics with Barry, bypass nonalignment as our permanent foreign political orientation, our independent position and our right to take care of our future. Nonalignment also determines our cooperation with all countries that is not to the detriment of any other country.

There are few countries which at the present time of intensification of tension can say that "they take care of themselves," which can refer to good relations with all countries that firmly adhere to the principle of not only unchangeability of their borders but also to the full openness of their borders.

That does not mean that we are not concerned over the intensification of tension in international relations and over the increasingly greater pressure on the nonaligned countries and the developing countries resulting from the efforts of the superpowers to maintain and to impose their bloc bipolarity upon the world. The whole world is concerned as well as those who manipulate the blocs and bloc competition. It is not accidental that they, too, hope by involving the nonaligned countries to solve the present crisis. However, what is involved is not an engagement along the line of the superpowers, to their benefit, but rather on the principles of nonalignment, against every demonstration of force and interference in the affairs of others, in the lasting interest of mankind as a whole. Now is the time, as Mijatovic stressed, for such initiatives and actions.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH USSR DRAFTED

LD292249 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 29, (TANJUG)--The elaboration of a program of cultural and educational cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union for the 1980-1982 period was completed here today.

The programme envisions the further development of cooperation in several spheres of education and culture, especially between Yugoslav and Soviet universities, academies of sciences, teacher training institutions, theatres, libraries, museums, archives and artistic associations.

Days of Serbian and Montenegrin culture are to be held in the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic, while days of Russian culture will take place in the Yugoslav republics of Serbia and Montenegro. Also (?envisoned are the) holding of days of Croatian culture in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

ACCORD ON PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY SIGNED WITH PRC

LD300918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0742 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing--An agreement between the governments of Yugoslavia and the PRC on cooperation in the sphere of peaceful use of nuclear energy was signed in Beijing today.

The agreement envisages exchange of scientific and technological information and experience acquired in the sphere of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

On behalf of the SFRY Government the agreement was signed by Ambassador Mirko Ostojic and on behalf of the Chinese by Liu Wei, minister of the Second Ministry of Machine Building.

ALBANIAN POWER INDUSTRY OFFICIALS DISCUSS ELECTRICITY PROJECT

LD252212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Pristina, April 25 (TANJUG)--Closing its several-day visit to Yugoslavia, a delegation of the Albanian power industry had talks here yesterday and today on cooperation with the Elektroprivreda Kosova power enterprise, Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Discussions focused on the long-distance power line project between the hydro-electric power plant in Fierze, Albania, and the Yugoslav town of Prizren, province of Kosovo. The construction of the project is to begin shortly.

The Albanian delegation, headed by the deputy director of the Meniralimpeks enterprise of Tirana, was received here by president of the Kosovo Provincial Chamber of Economy, Nazmi Mustafa.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMBASSADOR, VIEWS RELATIONS

LD262338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Luanda, April 26 (TANJUG)--President of Angola and the MPLA-Party of Labor Jose Eduardo dos Santos today received Yugoslav Ambassador in Luanda Dimitrije Babic. Ambassador Babic presented to Dos Santos a message from Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski, sent on behalf of President Tito.

In the ensuing talk, Dos Santos inquired about President Tito's health condition.

Dos Santos presented Angola's stands on the current international situation and activities of the non-aligned movement. In this context, the present situation in the south of Africa and particularly efforts for a solution to the Namibian problem were discussed.

The Angolan president also spoke about political and economic relations between the two countries, emphasizing their successful development.

KALEZIC DENOUNCES BULGARIAN ARTICLE ON MACEDONIA

AU301858 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 80 pp 1, 6

[TANJUG report on press conference held by Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, in Belgrade on 28 April]

[Excerpt] One of the questions asked was the following: "What can you say about the article in the Bulgarian journal VOYENOISTORICHESKI ZBORNIK that in a provocative manner presents the Socialist Republic of Macedonia as "a bad state-like creation' and a result of 'Macedonianism' backed by 'greater Serbian chauvinism' which is supported by a few renegades?"

Ambassador Kalezic replied: "Articles of this kind, that regrettably are not infrequent and that appear under the cover of historical science and scientific polemics, represent a form of political attack [diverzija] on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SFRY, something that is in flagrant contradiction to the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the policy of good-neighborly relations that should characterize relations between our two countries."

ARMED FORCES TO BE DEVELOPED 'EVEN MORE DYNAMICALLY'

AU271235 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1208 GMT 25 Apr 80

["About the Future of our Defense"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 April--It is a fact beyond any doubt that the last 5 years have been a period of the most dynamic development of the Yugoslav Armed Forces. As a result of the development of the political system of socialist self-management, the strengthening of society's material basis and the increasingly better results achieved in socializing the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, objective conditions for accelerated development of the system and of the process of modernization of the armed forces have been created in that period. This was pointed out at a session of the Committee of the League of Communists of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, the newspaper FRONT reports.

It was also stated at the session of the Committee of the League of Communists of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense that the basic goals of developing the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] have been achieved primarily as a result of the active engagement of communists. According to the adopted development plans, in the future the YPA will be developed even more dynamically. In the coming period the number of defenders will increase, the firepower of the YPA will increase and the system of air defense, defense against airborne attacks and antitank defense will be perfected.

The development of the army was also considered within the framework of the entire development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The difficult international situation, the constant intensification of the fundamental contradictions between military blocs and between developed and underdeveloped countries, the strengthening of military factors in the world and the increasingly frequent armed interventions even among socialist countries provided the starting basis for discussion at the session.

Intensive attention was also devoted to questions of socialization of defense and questions of development based on the study of the country's own production of weapons and equipment.

Tito's statement, his principle of reliance on our own forces, is being truly implemented in this way. Essentially this is the country's strategic orientation; the course toward the development and preparation of the forces that will be able to resist any aggressor. For that reason we are introducing equipment into the armed forces that guarantee full success, do not involve excessive spending and are in accord with our abilities and our technical-organizational solutions. For that reason, too, the need to constantly perfect knowledge and preparations, elevate creativity and overcome sterotyped models is constantly emphasized. That is exceptionally important from our viewpoint.

The basic direction of the further development and strengthening of territorial defense will continue to be oriented to organizational improvement and preparation for successful combat operations under all conditions of armed struggle. As was pointed out at the session, in the preceding period the system of all-people's defense has adopted many elements of the YPA in its organization. However, the development of territorial defense has no limits, especially regarding its links with the people. The territorial defense units are becoming increasingly more effective. They are better prepared for antitank, air defense and defense against airborne attacks. Their cadre structure is improving.... essential progress has been also made in strengthening moral-political unity, sharpening discipline and forming firm and responsible collectives.

The new law on national defense will provide the basis for a wide scope of subjective forces in strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection even though, in the estimate of the Committee of the League of Communists of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, that sphere has been legally well regulated thus far.

The communists devoted special attention to determining priorities in fulfilling fundamental tasks on which the level of combat training depends to a significant extent.

In the coming period our society will invest great resources for the development of activities that are important from the defense viewpoint. Those resources will be allotted by the republics and provinces to develop, equip and train territorial and civil defense and other defense establishment personnel. As was emphasized at the session, new capital investment for the development of the "human factor" will be given precedence in plans. Nevertheless, the need for economical outlay of resources and for saving must be taken into consideration in all this although the tasks of military professional training will also be accorded priority in the coming period.

Stressing the ideological-political orientation in the development of our defense strategy, members of the committee also pointed out the primary tasks facing the communists of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. It is not only the work that has been of the "shock" type so far but also the contribution of every single individual in all spheres of development of all-people's defense and social self-protection that must be emphasized. As is stated in the conclusions of the session, the sector committees and the basis organizations of the LCY must play a special role in this connection.

The discussions in this high party forum as well as many other discussions held so far have shown that communists provide the backbone of ideological-political influence in relation to the major questions of work and daily life of the YPA, FRONT says.

CROATIA'S PLANINC PRAISES UNITY DURING TITO'S ILLNESS

LD291342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Zagreb--"The LCY is today numerically stronger than ever before, but what is even more significant is that LCY membership is also very young much younger than it was 10 or 15 years ago." This was said by Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, in her interview to the Zagreb VECERNJI LIST which the newspaper will publish in its May Day issue. "If these figures and this youth mean anything, they mean first and foremost that young people in the LCY have found their program and that they are ready to fight in the front ranks. The LCY membership is as young as in its revolutionary years. This means that the program today is revolutionary, that young people accept it and that they know that they will continue to implement it. This orientation is a great thing for the LCY policy, for the policy of Comrade Tito," Milka Planinc stressed.

Continuing, the president of the Central Committee said that it is quite understandable that the wish to join the LCY is particularly pronounced in a situation which is complex for our country. As she put it, those, who in normal living conditions believe that "things will go on even without me," at a time when they feel that our path might be threatened come forward and are ready to stand in the front ranks. "We have not been in immediate danger, which is fairly serious for our country," Milka Planinc said. As one of the most important tasks she mentioned the need to have these young people now accepted and to work with them politically.

The last question put by VECERNJI LIST journalists referred to the activity of various opponents of our society, especially to their activity at the time of the illness of the president of the republic. In the assessment of the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia the Yugoslav working class is reacting with a high degree of awareness, organization and responsibility to the complex economic situation in our country. The LCY encourages, blazes the trail and indicates the paths of progress, but it is the working class which implements these social changes Milka Planinc said.

This high-level awareness of the working class, this deepseated political orientation for the system we are building, for the security and strength of Yugoslavia as a community of fraternal peoples, has been manifested especially during the last few months since the new year, Milka Planinc said and continued:

"Everything was on trial, our entire social structure, our working class, all people and their awareness. In a very complex economic situation we have had no serious protests or work stoppages at all."

The general mood and attitude toward our social system by the broadest strata of our population, according to Milka Planinc, are the main reason why immediately after the publication of the news of Comrade Tito's serious illness diverse little groups of different hostile orientation displayed concern about their own position. "Now, as time goes on, they are searching for plans and opportunities to act. However, they do not have a chance to act among the masses. They have remained isolated within their own little groups. Enemy emigres do not have fertile ground for their activity either. They are trying to send in various newspapers and leaflets of theirs."

Continuing her interview, Milka Planinc said: "Comrade Tito has prepared us for this situation and the communists know what they have to do: Our key task is political activity among the masses. The basic tenet in Tito's preparations for this time was that this self-management system should be preserved, that it should function in an organized and stable way, and not that something different should be imposed in the name of order.

The situation has arisen in which Comrade Tito cannot act in an active way. It happened in a very delicate international situation. It happened in a very complex economic situation, but as you see we did not have to take any exceptional measures although we are ready and resolved to defend this society with all our strength and with all resources. This speaks of the strength and internal firmness of our society. Out of many measures which we had been preparing to take, should it be necessary, we did not have to undertake anything except routine political action: to be with the people, with our working class, and to inform them so that they know everything....

In the last few months our system has been on serious trial. Of course, it will continue to be on trial; it does not cease. However, Comrade Tito's greatness consists precisely of the fact that Tito's policy and Tito's Yugoslavia will go on without Tito, Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, said at the end of her talk with the editors of VECERNJI LIST.

MIKULIC VISITS ARMY SCHOOL IN BELGRADE

LD291508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Presidium, (?has visited) the center of the Yugoslav People's Army High military schools in Belgrade and spoken to the students and teachers about collective work and responsibility in our political system. Mikulic stressed, among other things, that the application of Comrade Tito's initiative on promoting collective work and responsibility had provided the stimulus for the further development of socialist self-management relations in all areas of social life. Mikulic spoke in particular about the application of this principle in the process of socialization and consolidation of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

NEW LIGHT ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS BEING DEVELOPED

AU291852 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 80 p 14

[M. Bojovic report]

[Text] The air defense system is devoting special attention to light antiaircraft guns because missiles force planes to fly within range of single-barreled, double-barreled and triple-barreled light antiaircraft guns.

In the postwar years, while developing our weapons industry, the strength and power of Yugoslav-made weapons increased. We are producing weapons with which units of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense are equipped, so that we can "welcome" the enemy. Many light antiaircraft workers batteries in our factories are equipped with light antiaircraft guns. These batteries are ready to take up combat positions within a very short time, just like soldiers of the unit commanded by Dusan Dobrijevic depicted in the picture taken by Zika Jankovic [the photograph depicts two soldiers manning a triple-barreled antiaircraft gun].

A new triple-barreled 20 mm antiaircraft gun with hydraulic-computer devices, which is an original work of Yugoslav experts, and every effective too, has been developed in our country.

A single-barreled 20 mm gun, which was produced by reducing the weight of the well-known "triple-barreled gun," is being used in many exercises. The single-barreled gun is being used where the transport of the triple-barreled gun is too difficult. It is suitable for mountain and territorial units, too.